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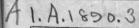
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LATIN GRAMMAR

O F

PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

ВУ

D. H. ROBINSON, Ph. D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

L. E. SAYRE, PH.G.

PROFESSOR OF PHARMACY IN, AND DEAN OF, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

PHILADELPHIA

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INTRODUCTION.

PROBABLY all Professors in our Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine, and especially those who aim at a broad education of their students, will agree that a knowledge of Latin is essential to a thorough comprehension of the language peculiar to their work. The student, however, who looks mainly to the practical side of his subject—seeing but a remote connection between the ordinary Latin text-book and the special knowledge he requires—throws aside any systematic study of this important language, deeming it a waste of valuable time. To meet this grave objection of the special student, and yet, in a moderate degree, at least, accomplish the purpose referred to, explains the appearance of this book.

The material in the following pages has been used in manuscript form by my classes of the past year, and I desire to state that, in spite of this disadvantage, its use has saved much time. The student has been able to accomplish twice the amount of work, and that more thoroughly than by the ordinary method. At the same time he has been interested in the work from the beginning.

L. E. SAYRE, Ph.G.,
Dean of Department of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.

PREFACE.

THIS book is the outgrowth of experience. It was designed expressly to meet the needs of the first year pharmacy and medical students of this institution. Considerable experience in teaching such students had clearly shown that those who had not studied Latin were at great disadvantage compared with those who had acquired a fair knowledge of that language. They were found to be much slower in understanding the terminology and securing a firm grasp of the subjects presented; and, without a clear knowledge of terms, satisfactory progress was impossible. To remedy this difficulty, all pharmacy and first year medical students were required to study Latin, using the same text-books as do classical students. The result was a great improvement, but not as great as was anticipated. Something was found to be still lacking. For though the student made fair progress in learning the language, he of course made no progress in learning the peculiar terminology of his subject. Here was another difficulty. How should it be met? It was very clear that if the student, while learning his Latin, could learn, at the same time, the names of drugs and many of the formulæ for preparing medicines, a great gain would be made. This would make the study of the language practical, and bear directly upon his life-work. But how could this be done? Where could a suitable book be found? Who had published it? These were some of our inquiries. Looking diligently in all directions, and searching carefully everywhere, we found to our surprise that no such book had yet been made. What should we do? Give it up and go back to the old unsatisfactory way? In our perplexity a friend suggested that we make the desired book, or at least such a book as our experience in teaching showed that the pupil required; that if we thus supplied the needs of our own students, we should probably supply the needs of thousands of others. With no guide, therefore, but our own experience and observation, we have prepared this little book for the special use of pharmacy and medical students.

The aim has been to make it as practical for these students as the philosophical unfolding of the principles of Latin grammar would permit. Our motto has been, "The minimum of theory and the maximum of practice."

In writing the exercises we have tried to avoid stiffness and formality, and make them lively and interesting, often carrying a connected thought through an entire lesson.

The questions to be answered in Latin, carried through many lessons, will be found very useful in requiring the student to master a large vocabulary early in his course. To the same end the teacher will find it profitable to require the student to recite chiefly without a book.

The book contains for translation many Latin prescriptions, and formulæ for preparing medicines, partly taken from books written recently, and partly from the old Roman writers Cato and Celsus.

We trust our "Suggestive Derivations" will also prove a valuable feature of the work, and prompt the student to much earnest study of a similar nature in the line indicated.

Our acknowledgments are due to Professor L. E. Sayre, the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy in the University of Kansas, for valuable suggestions and assistance in pharmacy; to Miss Adelaide Rudolph, Assistant Teacher of Latin in the same institution, for thoroughly testing the work in the class-room; also to Ginn & Co., for permission to follow, as far as might suit our convenience, the plan of Collar & Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book."

Conscious that the book may contain many imperfections, we ask those into whose hands it may fall, to note and kindly send us such suggestions of changes as they think ought to be made, to the end that, if we are ever fortunate enough to reach a second edition, such suggestions may be utilized in making a better and more useful work.

D. H. ROBINSON,

Lawrence, Kansas, 1890.

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THE LATIN GRAMMAR

OF

PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABET.

1. THE Latin	alphabet	is	the	same	as	the	English,	with	the
omission of w.									

2. Letters are divided into two classes:

I. Vowels	•				•					a, e, i, o, u, y.
II. Consonants,—										
1. Liquids										l, m, n, r.
2. Mutes,—										• • •
(a) P-mutes										p, b, f, v.
(b) T-mutes										
(c) K-mutes										k, c, g, q(u).
3. Sibilant										8.
4. Double consor	nai	nte	з.							x. z.

3. ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. Vowels.

ā is sounded like a in father.

ă " a in half.

ē " e in they.

ĕ " e in them.

ī " i in pique.

Y " i in pin.

9

```
ō is sounded like o in ore.

ŏ " " o in obey.

ŭ " " u in rude.

ŭ " u in full.
```

2. Diphthongs.

ae is sounded like ai in aisle,
au " " ou in our,
ei " " ei in veil,
oe " " oi in toil,
eu " " eu in feud,
ui " we.

3. Consonants.

Most of the consonants have the same sounds as in English; but notice the following:

4. SYLLABLES.

- 1. In dividing a word into syllables, make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs: gen-ti-ā'-na, mor-phi-a.
- 2. A single consonant is joined with the vowel following: hu'-me-rus, di'-gi-tus.
- 3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined to the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: sać-cha-rum, del-phi'-ni-um.
- 4. In compound words the division must show the component parts: ab'-est (ab, away; est, he is).
- 5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

5. QUANTITY.

Syllables are in quantity either long, short or common.

- 1. A syllable is long in quantity,—
- (a) If it contains a diphthong: ae-rū'-go.
- (b) If its vowel is followed by j, x, z, or any two consonants, except a mute with l or r: nux, plum'-bum, quas'-si-a.
- 2. A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong: olĕum.
- 3. A syllable is common if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with l or $r: p\bar{t}-gri$, $\alpha'-gri$.

The signs -, -, =, are used to mark quantity, the first indicating that the syllable over which it is placed is long; the second, that it is short, and the third that it is common.

6. ACCENT.

- 1. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first: cro'cus, cre'-ta.
- 2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the Penult if that is long in quantity; otherwise, on the Antepenult: cin-nā-mō'-mum, eu-phor'-bi-a.

7. CASES.

- 1. In Latin there are six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative and ablative.
 - 2. These cases correspond to the following English equivalents:

The nominative, to the nominative.

The genitive, to the possessive, or objective with of.

The dative, to the objective with to or for.

The accusative, to the objective.

The vocative, to the nominative independent.

The ablative, to the objective with from, by, in, with.

8. GENDER.

The gender, in some nouns, is determined by the meaning; in others, by endings.

- 1. Names of males are masculine: ÆSCULAPIUS; MEDICUS, a physician.
- 2. Names of rivers, winds and mountains are masculine: Danublus, Danube; Notus, south-wind; Apenninus, Apennines.

- 3. Names of females are feminine: CORNELIA.
- 4. Names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine: America; Roma, Rome; Silicia, Sicily; pinus, pine-tree.
 - 5. Indeclinable nouns are neuter: KINO.

The learner is supposed to be familiar with the names and meanings of the ordinary grammatical terms, such as subject, object, predicate, case, mood, tense, voice, declension, conjugation, etc. No explanation of these terms will, therefore, be given.

CHAPTER II.

9. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. There are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the case-ending of the genitive singular and by the stem characteristic, as follows:

STEM	CI	IA	R.A	C	(E	RIS	STI	CS						GI	EN.	IT	IV.	E ENDINGS.
Dec. I.	ă.																	ae
Dec. II.	ŏ.			•	•				•	•								ī
Dec. III.	łо	r a	ı c	on	SO	na	nt		•	•								ĭs
Dec. IV.	ŭ.		•	•			•			•	•		•					$ar{u}s$
Dec. V.	$ar{e}$.			•				•	•	•		•	•					$ar{e}ar{\imath}$

- 2. In declension each case is formed by combining two parts,—stem and termination.
- 3. The stem is the unchanged base to which the terminations are added.
- 4. The terminations consist of case-endings joined with the final letter of the stem.

FIRST DECLENSION.

10. Nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender; but see general rules (8).

The nominative singular ends in a and e.

11. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. přilů č, a pill.	N. pilalæ, pills.
G. pĭlŭlæ, of a pill.	G. pilalarum, of pills.
D. pilulæ, to or for a pill.	D. pilulis, to or for pills.
Ac. pilŭlam, a pill.	Ac. pilŭlās, pills.
V. pilula, O pill.	V. pilulæ, O pills.
Ab. pilulā, from, with or by a pill.	Ab. pilulis, from, with or by pills.
SINGU	LAR.
N. aloē	the aloc.
(t. aloēs	of the aloe.
D. aloē	to or for the aloe.
Ac. aloēn	the aloe.

The plural has the same terminations as nouns in a.

12. Table of Terminations.

Ab. aloē from, with or by the aloe.

NOUNS IN A.	NOUNS IN E.	
Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
N. a	N. ē	$\mathbf{N}.$ $ar{a}e$
G. āe	G . $\bar{e}s$	G. ārum
D. āe	D. \bar{e}	D. is
Ac. am	Ac. ēn	Ac. ās
V. a	$V.$ $ar{e}$	V. āe
Ab. \bar{a}	Ab. ē	Ab. īs

The pupil should commit to memory this table of terminations.

13. In Latin there is no article; pilŭla may be translated a pill, the pill or pill.

14. Rules of Syntax:

The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case: Pilŭla est parva, the pill is small.

- 15. The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case: Puella habet cretam, the girl has the chalk.
- 16. A noun in the predicate, referring to the same person or thing as the subject, is put in the same case: Quinia est bona medicina, quinine is good medicine.
- 17. The indirect object is put in the dative case: Nautae pilŭlam dat, he gives a pill to the sailor.

18. Vocabulary, 1.

Alŏe, es, F., aloe. Amāra, bitter. Est, (he, she it) is. Aqua, ae, F., water. Alba, white Sunt, (they) are.

Aqua, ae, F., water. Alba, white Sunt, (they) are. Crēta, ae, F., chalk. Bona, good.

Amygdăla, ae, F., almond. Fluïda, fluïd. Hăbet, (he, she, it) has.

Massa, ae, F., mass. Lenta, tough, sticky.
Mistura, ae, F., mixture. Parva, small. Häbent, (they) have.

Puella, ae, F., qirl. Pūra, pure.

EXERCISES.

- Pĭlŭla parva.
 Pĭlŭlae parvae.
 Pĭlŭlas parvas.
 Aloe amāra.
 Aloen amāram.
 Aquae pūrae.
 Aquas puras.
 Aquam pūram.
 Massae lentae.
 Massam lentam.
 Massa lenta.
 Crēta alba.
 Crētam albam.
 Mistūrae fluĭdae.
 Amygdălae parvae.
 Puella bona.
 Puellas bŏnas.
- 1. Pĭlŭlā est parvā. 2. Amārā est pĭlŭlā. 3. Pĭlŭlae sunt parvae. 4. Puella aloen hābet. 5. Puellae amygdălas hābent. 6. Mistūra est lenta. 7. Massae sunt lentae. 8. Mistūrae sunt fluĭdae. 9. Crēta est alba. 10. Pĭlŭla parva est amāra. 11. Puella pĭlŭlam amāram hābet. 12. Puellae mistūras fluĭdas hābent. 13. Crēta alba est pūra. 14. Aloē parva est amāra. 15. Puella bŏna pĭlŭlas amāras hābet. 16. Mistūra fluĭda est pūra. 17. Massa lenta est alba. 18. Puellae bŏnae amygdălas parvas hābent.

Decline together crēta pūra, bŏna puella and massa lenta.

EXERCISE. 2.

1. The pills are small. 2. The aloe is bitter. 3. The water is pure. 4. The girl has an almond. 5. The mixtures are sticky. 6. The masses are tough. 7. The almonds are good. 8. The girls are small. 9. The bitter mixture is white. 10. The good girls have the chalk. 11. The little girl has the white pills. 12. The fluid mixture is bitter.

VOCABULARY, 2.

Chartă, āe, paper. Belladonna, ae. Medicāta, medicated. Multa, much, (pl) many. Tinctūra, ae, a tincture.
Cornēlia, ae, Cornelia.
Fīlia, ae, a daughter.
Nauta, ae (m), a sailor.
Quinina, ae, quinine.
Mědicīna, ae, medicine.
Dat, (he, she, it) gives.
Dant, (they) give.

Cērāta, waxed.
Rubra, red.
Flāva, yellow.
Fusca, brown, dusk, blackish.
Ægröta, sick.
Et, and.
Non, not.

- 20. Observe that these adjectives are in the feminine gender to agree with the nouns. Nauta is the only masculine noun given.
- 21. The particle ne is appended to the first word in a sentence as a sign of a question, and is not to be translated by any separate word: Est-ne aqua pūra? Is the water pure?
- 22. The dative is often used with est or sunt to indicate possession, and, when thus used, is called the Possessive Dative.

23. Exercise. 3.

1. Chartāe medicātae. 2. Chartīs medicātīs. 3. Āquārum medicatārum. 4. Fīlia nautae. 5. Fīliābus Corneliae. 6. Chartā cērātā. 7. Chartīs cērātīs. 8. Puella medicīnam habet. 9. Puellāe (dative) est medicīna. 10. Puellāe habent tinctūrās. 11. Puellīs suntūtinctūrae. 12. Cornelia fīliae tinctūram dat. 13. Fīlia nautāe tinctūram belladonnae habet. 14. Cornelia quiniam amāram fīliae aegrotae dat. 15. Pilūlae quinīnae sunt parvae et amārae. 16. Mistūra multārum medicīnārum non bona est. 17. Cornelia fīliae pilūlas flāvas dat. 18. Corneliae amāras pilūas dant.

Answer the following questions in Latin. Ewery answer should form a complete sentence, like this: Est-ne pilŭla parva? Pilŭla est parva: (Yes)—1. Est-ne quinia amāra? 2. Est-ne tinctūra fusca? 3. Hăbet-ne puella tinctūram belladonnae? 4. Dat-ne Cornelia fīliae pilŭlas quinīnae? 5. Hăbent-ne multam mědicīnam? 6. Est-ne massa lenta?

¹ Filia has abus in the dative and ablative plural.

24.

Exercise. 4.

1. The medicated paper is red. 2. The tincture of belladonna is good medicine. 3. The girl has waxed paper. 4. They give pure water. 5. The girl gives bitter pills to the sailor. 6. Cornelia gives quinine pills (pills of quinine) to (her) sick daughter. 7. Are the red pills bitter? 8. The little girls have the brown tinctures. 9. The mass is sticky and bitter. 10. The good little (good and little) girls have the white pills and the red chalk. 11. They give bitter medicine to many little girls. 12. The fluid mixture is not pure.

CHAPTER III.

SECOND DECLENSION.—NOUNS IN O.

25. Nouns of the second declension end in er, ir, us, os, masculine; um and on, neuter; but see general rules for gender, 8:3.

Syrupus, syrup.	Puer, boy.	Extractum, extract.
	Singular.	
Masculine.	Masculine.	Neuter.
N. syrupus.	N. puĕr.	N. extractum.
G. syrupi.	G. pueri.	G. extractī.
D. syrupo.	D. puerō.	D. extractō.
Ac. syrupum.	Ac. puerum.	Ac. extractum.
V. syrupě.	V. puer.	V. extractum.
Ab. syrŭpō.	Ab. puerō.	Ab. extract \bar{o} .
	Plural.	
N. syrupī.	N. puerī.	N. extractă.
G. syrup <i>orum</i> .	G. puerōrum.	G. extractorum.
D. syrupīs.	D. puerīs.	D. extractīs.
Ac. syrupös.	Ac. puerōs.	Ac. extractă.
V. syrupī.	V. puerī.	V. extractă.
Ab. svrupīs.	Ab. puerīs.	Ab. extractīs.

- 26. Observe that although the stem ends in o, the o does not appear except in the dat. and abl. singular and in the gen. and acc. plural.
- 27. The vocative singular of nouns in us of this declension ends in ε ; all other nouns of this declension have the vocative the same as the nominative.

28. Terminations.

Sinc	JULAR.	PLURAL.							
Masc.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.						
N. us	N. um	N. ī	N. a						
G. i	G. i	G. örum	G. örum						
D. ō	D. ō	D. īs	D. īs						
Ac. um	Ac. um	Ac. 08	Ac. ă						
V. ĕ	V. um	V. ī	V. a						
Ab. \bar{o}	Ab. \bar{o}	Ab. īs	Ab. īs						

VOCABULARY. 3.

NOUNS.

Feminine.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Rŏsa, ae, rose.	Mědřeus, ī, doctor, physician.	Abstractum, ī, abstract, dried extract.
Scilla, ae, squill.	Puer, ī, boy. Rŭbus, ī, bluckberry bush. Syrŭpus, ī, syrup.	Acētum, ī, vinegar. Aconītum, ī, aconite. Rheum, ī, rhubarb. Vēnēnum, ī, poison. Vīnum, ī, wine.

Adjectives.

Aromaticus, a, um, aromatic. Compositus, a, um, compound. Doctus, a, um, learned. Exsiccatus, a, um, dry, dried out.

Grātus, a, um, pleasing, acceptable.

Verbs.

Miscet, (he, she, it) mixes. Miscent (they mix, mingle).

29. It will be observed that adjectives of the first and second declensions have three endings to mark the different genders; that the *feminine* is declined like a noun of the first declension, the *masculine* like a *masculine* noun of the second, and the *neuter* like a *neuter* noun of the second declension.

EXERCISE. 5.

1. Rhei aromatici. 2. Rheum aromaticum. 3. Extractum compositum. 4. Extracto composito. 5. Extractōrum compositorum. 6. Extracta composita. 7. Mědici docti. 8. Mědicōrum doctōrum. 9. Abstractum exsiccātum. 10. Syrŭpus grātus. 11. Syrŭpi grāti. 12. Syrŭpīs grātīs. 13. Mědicus est doctus. 14. Mědicus doctus mědicīnam miscet. 15. Puer abstractum aconīti håbet. 16. Håbet-ne puer venēnum? 17. Scillae sÿrŭpus puĕro non est grātus. 18. Mědicus puero rhei syrŭpum aromaticum dat. 19. Acētum et vīnum mědico dant. 20. Puella rŏsae extractum habet. 21. Mědici docti venēna multa miscent. 22. Puero parvo rūbi extractum fluĭdum dat.

EXERCISE, 6.

1. The boy has the medicine. 2. The abstracts are dry medicines. 3. The extracts are fluid. 4. The syrup of squills is a good medicine, but (sed) not pleasing to a boy. 5. The doctor is mixing medicine. 6. He is mixing the extracts of blackberry and rhubarb. 7. Is he giving the boy poison? 8. He is. 9. Is the extract of rose a poison? 10. No. 11. The roses are pleasing to the girls. 12. The girls give the good doctor roses, but the boys give him syrup of squills.

Questions to be answered in Latin: 1. Est-ne extractum grātum? 2. Est-ne quinia medicīna bona? 3. Dat-ne medicus puero venēnum? 4. Est-ne medicus doctus? 5. Doctus est. 6. Dat-ne medicus puellis syrupum scillae? 7. Habet-ne puer aconīti abstractum? 8. Est-ne rubi extractum puero grātum? 9. Miscet-ne doctus medicus medicīnas?

Second Declension—continued.

30. Rule of Syntax: An appositive agrees with its subject in case: Anna, filia mědĭci, Anna, the daughter of the physician.

EXERCISE. 7.

2. Vocabulary.

Antidotum, $\bar{\imath}$ n., antidote. Ăcidum, $\bar{\imath}$ n., an acid.

Conium, i n.,												poison hemlock.
Podophyllum,	ī	n.,										mandrake, may-apple.
Aurantium, i n	١.,											orange-peel.
Morus, i f., .												mulberry-tree.
Maltum, ī n.,											•	malt.
Fīlĭus, ī m., .											•	80n.
Poculum, i n.,												cup.
Claudus, a, n.,	m	٠,										lame.
Æger, a, n., m.,	,		•	•	•	•		•	•	•		sick.

1. Věnēni antidotum. 2. Puer poculum acidi habet. 3. Conii abstractum est věnēnum exsiccātum. 4. Pueri mědíco docto multa abstracta et extracta dant. 5. Anna, fīlia mědíci, podophylli abstractum et aurantii syrupum habet. 6. Mori syrupum puero ægro dat. 7. Est-ne mori syrupus puero grātus? 8. Puer claudus extractum malti habet. 9. Puer æger, mědíci boni fīlius, est claudus. 10. Dat-ne mědícus doctus fīlio ægro malti extractum? 11. Mori syrupum et aurantii fīlio dat.

EXERCISE. 8.

1. Anna, the daughter of the physician, is lame. 2. He is mixing the extracts. 3. The boy is mixing the medicine for (his) sick father. 4. The doctor gives the sick boy abstract of mandrake and mulberry syrup. 5. The extract of malt is acceptable to the good doctor. 6. The abstract of hemlock is a dry poison. 7. The syrup of mulberry is a good medicine. 8. The physician has an antidote for poison. 9. The little boy gives the lame girl a cup of vinegar. 10. The learned doctor gives the sick boy a small cup of orange syrup. 11. Mulberry syrup is not pleasing to the sick boy. 12. The little boy is mixing the extract of malt and vinegar in the cup. (In with the ablative.)

CHAPTER IV.

31. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. Rule of Syntax: Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. Nauta clarus, famous sailor. Nautarum clarorum, of famous sailors.

2.	Vocabulary. 4.
Ăsăfoetĭda æ,	aesufætida.
Æger, aum,	sick.
Ăcācia, æ,	· · · · acacia.
Æscŭlāpius, ī.	
Cinchona, æ,	cinchona.
Cinnamōmum, ī,	cinnamon.
Clārus, a, -um,	clear, bright, famous.
Căpit,	(he, she, it) takes.
Căpiunt,	(they) take.
Limpĭdus, a, -um, .	limpid, clear, transparent.
In (with the ablative	e), in, on.
Erăt,	(he, she, it) was.
Mălus, a, -um,	bad, evil, wicked.
Magnus, a, -um,	large, great.
Quis (masc.),	who.
Quid (neut.),	what.
Tolu, indecl.,	Tolu.
Tolutānus,	made of Tolu, pertaining to Tolu.

EXERCISE. 9.

1. Æsculāpius, mědícus clārus. 2. Nauta æger. 3. Nautæ ægrōto. 4. Cum (with) nautā ægrō. 5. Nautōrum ægrōrum. 6. Mědícus clārus nautæ ægro tolutānum syrupum dat. 7. Quis cinchōnæ tinctūram puellæ bonæ dat? 8. Bonus mědícus dat tinctūram puellæ. 9. Quis cinnamōmī tinctūram habet? 10. Puer mālus habet, sed (but) bonō virō dat. 11. Quis erat Æsculāpius? 12. Æsculāpius ĕrat clārus mědícus. 13. Vir ægrōtus asafætīdæ tinctūram capit. 14. Quis acāciæ syrupum capit? 15. Mālus vir capit. 16. Est-ne ægrōtus? 17. Aqua limpīda est in pōculo. 18. Quis tolu in pōculo habet? 19. Mědícus clārus

pŭero ægro sacchărum dat. 20. O medice, venenum est in ăqua. 21. Medice bone, scillæ syrupus est in poculo.

EXERCISE. 10.

1. Æsculapius, the physician, was famous. 2. The sick man likes (amat) the doctor's wine. 3. He does not like syrup of squills. 4. The syrup of tolu is a good medicine. 5. The tincture of cinnamon is pleasing to the good little girl. 6. The girl gives a cup of pure water to the sick boy. 7. What is the doctor giving the sick man? 8. He is giving the extract of malt. 9. Is the extract of malt, beer (cervisia)? 10. What does he give the sailor? 11. He has a cup of the tincture of cinchona for the sick sailor. 12. The sailor likes quinine and cinchona. 13. O doctor, the little girl has a cup of water for the sick man. 14. He likes water in the tincture. 15. In the cup is good medicine for the sick man.

To be An-wered in Latin.

- 1. Quis extractum malti ămat? 2. Quis asafœtĭdæ tinctūram ămat? 3. Căpit-ne mălus puer acāciæ syrŭpum? 4. Ămant-ne pueri parvi scillæ syrŭpum? 5. Quis pilŭlas parvas aconīti capit? 6. Hăbet-ne mĕdĭcus podophylli pilŭlas vĭro ægrōto? 7. Quod extractum hăbĕt mĕdĭcus?
 - 32. First and Second Declension—continued.
- 1. Rule of Syntax: The agent is expressed by the ablative with a or ab: medicus ā puellā laudātur, the physician is praised by the girl.

 2. Vocabulary. 5.

Ämātur, (he, she it) is loved.

Ämantur, (they) are loved.

Vocat, (he, she, it) calls.

Vocātur, (he, she, it) is called.

Ämīcus, ī, friend.

Americānus, a, -um, American.

Pērītus, a, -um, skilled, experienced.

Allium, ī, garlic.

Arnīca æ, arnīca.

Cerevisia, æ, beer.

Capsĭcum, ī, Cayenne pepper.
Collum, ī, neck.
Emplastrum, ī, plaster.
Ĭpĕcăcŭānha, -æ, ipecac.
Germānus, -a, -um, German
Nāsus, ī, nose.
Officīna, -æ, office, shop.
Rĕmēdium, ī, remedy.
Ŭbĭ, adv., where, when.
Sătis, adv., enoagh.

EXERCISE. 11.

1. Ŭbĭ est mědĭcus? 2. In officīnā est. 3. Quis mědĭcum vocat? 4. A fīliā nautæ vocātur. 5. Medicīnam in officīnā mis-6. Hăbet-ne in officina remedia multa? 7. Hăbcet viro ægrōto. et-ne syrupum? 8. Multos syrupos habet: syrupos rosæ et rhei et rubi et sarsaparillæ et scillæ et ipecacuanhæ et allii et acaciæ et amygdalæ et aurantii et,--"satis, satis, amīce bone; syrupos habet." 9. Est-ne mědicus pěritus? 10. Pěritus et bonus est, et ab amicis amātur et laudātur. 11. Habet-ne arnīcæ emplastrum in öfficīnā? 12. Hăbet. 13. Nautæ puer mălus capsici emplastrum in collo håbet. 14. Mědícus Germānus håbet nāsum magnum et rubrum. 15. Cerevisiam ămat. 16. Quid Americanus medicus amat? 17. Vīnum ab Americano amatur. 18. Quid est in naso puellæ? 19. Mědíci půella arnícæ emplastrum in nāso hăbet.

EXERCISE. 12.

1. The skilful doctor is loved and praised by his friends. 2. He is called by the son of the sick man. 3. Who is sick? 4. The son of the lame sailor is sick. 5. Where is the doctor? 6. He is in his office. 7. Has he many remedies in his office? 8. He has abstracts of aconite, hemlock, belladonna and extracts of arnica, bitter orange, capsicum, cinchona, podophyllum and syrups of acacia, rhubarb, almonds, garlic and—"enough, good friend." 9. Has he an arnica plaster for the lame neck of (my) friend? 10. The good man has many plasters. 11. Is the syrup of ipecac a good remedy for a bad boy? 12. It is a good, but not a pleasing remedy. 13. What is on (our) friend's nose? 14. A capsicum plaster! 15. Is it pleasant?

3. Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Übi est mědicus? 2. Übi est půer mědici? 3. Est-ne amici půella in öfficīnā? Quis æger est? 4. Est-ne medico quinia puero? 5. Dat-ne fīlius mědici quiniæ pilůlas nautæ ægrōto? 6. Håbet-ne mědicus aloes exsiccātum extractum? 7. Dat-ne půero ægrōto scillæ syrůpum? 8. Est-ne sennæ extractum puero grātum? 9. Quis allii syrůpum puero målo dat?

CHAPTER V.

33. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

Fluidus, Fluid.

SINGULAR.

	SINGULAR.			
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.		
N. fluïdus.	fluĭd <i>ă</i> .	fluĭdum.		
G. fluidī.	$\mathbf{fluĭd}\boldsymbol{x}.$	fluĭdī		
D. fluĭdō.	$\mathbf{flu}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{x}$.	fluĭdō.		
Ac. fluĭdum.	fluIdam.	fluĭd <i>um</i> .		
V. fluĭdĕ.	fluĭdð.	fluidum.		
Ab. fluĭdō.	fluĭd $ar{a}$.	$\mathbf{flu}\mathbf{Id}ar{o}$.		
	PLURAL.			
N. fluidī.	fluĭdæ.	fluĭdā.		
G. fluĭdŏrum.	fluĭd <i>ārum.</i>	fluĭd <i>ōrum</i> .		
D. fluidis.	fluĭdīs.	fluĭdīs.		
Ac. fluĭdös.	fluĭdās.	fluĭd <i>ă</i> .		
V. fluĭdī.	$\mathbf{flu}\mathbf{Id}oldsymbol{a}$	fluĭdā.		
Ab. fluĭdīs.	fluĭdīs.	fluĭdīs.		
	Těněr, tender.			
	SINGULAR.			
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.		
N. těněr	t ĕ n ĕr ā	tĕnĕrum.		
G. těněri.	těněræ	těněrī.		
D těněrō.	těněræ.	těněr ő		
Ac. těněrum.	tĕnĕram.	těněru m.		
V. těněr.	tĕnĕr ă	tĕnĕrum.		
Ab těněrō.	tĕnĕr $ar{a}$.	těněrō.		
	PLURAL			
N. těněri	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕrð		
G. těněrôrum.	t ĕnĕr <i>ārum</i> .	tĕnĕr <i>ōrum</i>		
D těněris.	tĕnĕrīs.	tĕnĕrīs.		
Ac. těněrôs.	těněr <i>ā</i> s	těněr ă		
V. těněrī.	těněræ.	těněră.		

tĕnĕrīs.

Ab. těněris.

těněris.

Ac. ægros.

V. ægrī.

Ab. ægrīs.

Æger, sick.

SINGULAR.

	SINGULAR.	
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N. ægĕr.	ægrð.	ægrum.
G. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrī.
\mathbf{D} . ægr $\mathbf{\bar{o}}$.	xegrae.	ægrö.
Ac. ægrum.	ægram.	ægrum.
V. æger.	ægrð.	ægrum.
Ab. ægrö.	ægr $ar{a}$.	ægrō.
	PLURAL.	
N. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrð.
G. ægrörum.	æg r āru m	ægrörum.
D. ægrīs.	ægrīs.	ægrīs.

ægrās.

ægræ.

ægrīs.

' 34. The following adjectives have the genitive singular in ties, and the dative in i, in all genders, but in other respects are regular: ălius (neut. aliud), other; totus, whole; alter, other (of two); nullus, none; ullus, any neuter,—trīus, neither; solus, alone; ūnus, one; uter,—trius, which (of two). Alterius, the genitive of alter, is usually accented on the antepenult.

35. Duo, two, is declined as follows:

Masculine	Feminine.	Neuter.
N. duŏ	$\mathbf{du}\boldsymbol{x}$	duŏ
G. duörum	du <i>ārum</i>	du <i>ōrum</i>
D. duōbus	$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{u} \tilde{a}bus$	du <i>ōbus</i>
Ac. duōs	du <i>ās</i>	duŏ
V. duo	$\mathbf{du}x$	duŏ
Ab. duōbus	$\mathrm{d}\mathrm{u}ar{a}bus$	du <i>ōbus</i>

Decline together solus vir, aliud vīnum, nulla puella, duo puerī.

VOCABULARY. 6.

Liquidus, a, -um	. l	liquid.
Pallidus, a, -um	. 1	pale, pallid.
Alĭus, a, -um	. (other.
Promitratus a sum	4	prepared ready beforehan

ægră.

ægrð.

ægrīs.

EXERCISE. 13.

1. Pŭer mĭser est pallĭdus. 2. Übi est mĕdicus, pŭerōrum ægrōrum āmīcus? 3. Huc vĕnĭt. 4. Hābet-ne præscriptum præpărātum? 5. Mĕdicus pĕrītus pŭeris tĕneris multas mĕdicīnas præpărātas hābet. 6. Quot ăcēta mĕdico sunt? 7. Quatŭor ăcēta sunt mĕdĭco,—lobeliæ ăcētum, opii ăcētum, sanguīnāriæ ăcētum, scillæ ăcētum. 8. Scillæ ăcētum pŭellæ tĕnĕræ non grātum est. 9. Quot ăcida liquida in ōfficīnā āmīci sunt? 10. Multa ăcĭda sunt,—ācĭdum oxalĭcum, et ăcĭdum mŭriāticum, et ăcĭdum tartaricum, et,—et,—ācĭdum dēstillātum, et,—"sătis." 11. Quid est ăcĭdum dēstillātum? 12. Quinia et cinchōna et aliæ mĕdicīnæ āmāræ a pŭeris tĕnĕris non āmantur. 13. Rŏsæ rŭbræ a pŭellis parvis -ĭ mantur. 14. Quid mĕdīcus fīliæ ægræ et mĭsĕræ āmīci bŏni dat? 15. Mistūram syrŭpi scillæ et sacchări dat. 16. Mistūra a pŭellā mĭsĕrā non ămātur.

Exercise. 14.

1. The doctor is not in his office. 2. He is mixing pleasant medicine for the sick daughter of his friend. 3. The poor girl is pale. 4. Is the prescription prepared? 5. Yes. 6. He has many other prescriptions prepared for (his) sick friends. 7. Where is the medicine, the distilled water and tartaric acid? 8. Who likes

bitter medicines? 9. Beer and wine are liked by the lame sailor. 10. The lame sailor has a capsicum plaster on his neck. 11. Here comes the learned doctor. 12. Doctor, where are the tinctures of cinchona and tolu, and the syrups of orange and blackberry, and the medicated waters of bitter almonds and ammonia? 13. Medicine is given by the doctor to two sick boys.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid mědícus in pōcůlo hǎbet? 2. Quid mědícus půero ægrō dát? 3. Quis quiniæ pǐlůlas ámat. 4. Amanturne a půeris parvis? 5. Mědice bŏne, quot ácŏnīti pilulas půer hǎbet? 6. Ubi est Cornēliæ fīlia? 7. Est-ne in ōfficīnā mědíci clāri? 8. Quot pōcůla rheī syrůpī půer hǎbet? 9. Quis allii syrůpum hǎbet?

CHAPTER VI.

36. IRREGULAR VERB, sum, I am.

1. Stems es and fu.

2. eras, thou wast.

3. erat, he was.

2. The present, imperfect and future tenses of the indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singul	ar.	Plural.
1. sum,	I am.	sumus, we are
2. es, the	ou art or you are.	e tis, you are.
3. est, h	e is.	sunt, they are.
	IMPERF	ECT.
1. eram,	I was.	eramus, we were

FUTURE.

1.	ero, I shall be.	erimus, we shall be
2.	eris, thou wilt be.	eritis, you will be.
3.	erit, he will be.	erunt, they will be.

eratis, you were.

erant, they were.

VOCABULARY. 7.

	-		_		•
Dŏmĭnus, ī					master (of a household, etc).
Discipulus, i					pupil, scholar.
Gutta, æ					a drop.
Hěri, adv					yesterday.
Lavandŭla, ae					lavender.
Mägister, ī					master, teacher.
Mědícamentum, i .					drug, medicine.
Mědicamentarius, i					druggist.
Magnesia, æ					magnesia.
Mentha, æ					mint.
Laetus, a, um					glad, joyful.
Niger, a, um					black.
Olĕum, i					oil.
Piperatus, a, um .					peppery, of pepper.
Primus, a, um					first.
Părat (he, she, it).					prepares.
Părant					they prepare.
Schöla, æ,					school.
Servus, ī,					a slave, servant.
Sĕcundus, a, um, .					second.
Stramonium, ī,					stramonium.
Sānat (he, she, it).					heals, cures.
Sānant					they heal, curs.
Trochiscus, ī					
Unguentum, i					ointment.
Vălĭdus, a, um					strong, sturdy.

- 1. Nouns in ius and ium often contract the genitive ending ii to i.
- 2. Filius (son) and genius (guardian deity), and proper nouns in ius, drop the e of the vocative: fili, Corneli.

EXERCISE. 15.

1. Sunt, erant, erunt. 2. Est, erit, erat. 3. Ero, sum, eram. 4. Sumus, eramus, erimus. 5. Eritis, eratis, estis. 6. Servus ŏleum piperātæ menthæ hăbet. 7. Servus niger dŏmino mĕdicāmenta părat. 8. Lavandulæ ŏlĕum erat in pōcŭlo parvo. 9. Măgister bŏno discipŭlo ipecacuanhæ trŏchiscum dat. 10. Est-ne discipŭlus lætus?

11. Non lætus est. 12. Măgistri pŭeris bŏnis trŏchiscos magnesiæ dat. 13. Quis in schŏlā erit prīmus discipŭlus? 14. Mĕdicāmentāriī fīlius vălidus erit prīmus. 15. Quis sĕcundus erit? 16. Măgistri fīlius erit sĕcundus. 17. Quis discipŭlorum hĕri æger erat? 18. Sĕcundus fīlius mĕdicāmentārī hĕri æger erat. 19. Quod rĕmĕdium căpit? 20. Stramonī extracti flŭidi guttas dŭas căpit. 21. Est-ne stramonium bŏna mĕdicīna? 22. Mĕdicāmentārīī pĕrīti stramonī extractum, et stramonī flŭidum extractum, et stramonī tinctūram, et stramonī unguentum părant. 23. Mĕdicīna vălida servum misĕrum et ægrum sānat. 24. Rĕmĕdia mĕdicōrum pĕrītōrum multos morbos sānant.

EXERCISE. 16.

1. I am, he is, thou art. 2. I was, you were, we were. 3. Thou wilt be, you will be, they will be. 4. Oil of lavender. 5. The master gives oil of lavender to his black servant. 6. The strong son of the master was not in school yesterday. 7. The druggist's little boy is in the doctor's office. 8. Is he sick? 9. Yes. 10. Is he taking medicine? 11. He is taking oils of peppermint and lavender. 12. Has he the troches and other medicines of the druggist? 13. Is the doctor curing the sick girl? 14. He has the presciption ready (praparatum). 15. The poor girl will be glad. 16. The skillful druggist prepares many medicines,—extracts, compound extracts, tinctures, syrups, plasters, troches, oils, pills large and small, and many other medicines.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi eras hěri? 2. Eras-ne in schölā? 3. Ubi est fīlius mědicāmentārī? 4. Quid servus mědici in öfficīnā părat? 5. Părat-ne puero măgistri quiniæ pillulas? 6. Quot menthæ piperātæ trochiscos puella habet? 7. Dat-ne puella puero ægro oleum lavandulæ? 8. Ubi discipulus vălidus erat heri? 9. Quot guttas stramonii fluidi extracti medicus viro ægro dat? 10. Est-ne amārum medicāmentum puero parvo grātum?

Irregular Verb, Sum-Continued.

1. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses of the indicative mood.

PERFECT TENSE.

	UT TENSE.
Singular.	Plural.
1. fui, I have been, was.	fuimus, we have been, were.
2. suistī, thou hast been, wast.	fuistis, you have been, were.
3. fuit, he has been, was.	fuërunt, or
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	fuëre, they have been, were.
PLUPERF	ECT TENSE.
1. fueram, I had been.	fuerāmus, we had been.
2. fueras, thou hadst been.	fuerātis, you had been.
3. fuerat, he had been.	fuerant, they had been.
FUTURE PE	ERFECT TENSE.
1. fuero, I shall have been.	fuerimus, we shall have been.
2. fueris, thou wilt have been.	•
3. fuerit, he will have been.	fuerint, they will have been.
•	ULARY. 8.
Äger, ägrī	field.
Agrĭcŏla, æ	
Brachĭum, ī	arm, upper arm.
Căpiat (he, she, it)	let take, may take.
Dīcit (he, she, it)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dīlūtus, a, um	· ·
Drachma, æ	drachm.
Fascia, æ	bandage.
Fractus, a, um	
Fiat	
Gĕnĕr, ī	son-in-law.
Hyoscyamus, i	henbane.
Herba, æ	
Indus, a, um	Indian.
Indïcus, a, um	
	part, small part, particle.
Sanatur (he, she, it)	
Sānantur (they)	
Sŏcĕr, ī	
	•

37. Rule of Syntax: Means and instrument are expressed by the ablative without a preposition: Puer æger medicinā sanātur, the sick boy is cured by medicine; miles gladio interficitur, the soldier is killed with the sword.

Uncĭa, se ounce.

EXERCISE. 17.

1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuisti, fuistis, fuērunt. 3. Fueram, fuero, fui. 4. Fuerāmus, fueritis, fuerant. 5. Fuimus, fuerāmus, 6. In öfficīnā sunt multa mědicāmenta. 7. Gěněr agricolæ mědicamentarius est. 8. Agricolæ puer brachium fractum hăbet. 9. Fascia puĕro misĕro fīat. 10. Quid măgistri sŏcer 11. Ægrötus ăconīti extracti liquidi tres guttas căpiat. 12. Quid mědíci servus hăbet? 13. Hyoscyămi unciam et strychniæ drachmam habet. 14. Fuit-ne medicīna aquā purā dīlūta? 15. Ŭbi est Indus mědicus clārus? 16. Huc věnit doctus vir. 17. Sānat-ne pueros ægros? 18. Fīlium ægricolæ validi herbis sānat. 19. Mědici půer mălus tabācum fīlio măgistri dăt. Puĕri magistri quīniæ pilulis sanantur. 21. Quid medicus Indus dīcit? 22. "Ægrōtus tabāci particulam, uncias quinque cerevisĭæ, et magnum pöcŭlum vīni căpĭat." 23. Est-ne Indi mĕdĭci præscriptum bonum? 24. Quis tabaco, cerevisia, vino sanatur? Măla mistūra.1

EXERCISE, '18.

1. Where had the boy been? 2. He had been in school. 3. They will have been. 4. Where has the strong farmer been? 5. He was sick in the field yesterday. 6. Who was his doctor? 7. He has a prescription from (of) the famous Indian doctor. 8. What is the prescription? 9. "Let the strong farmer take four large cups of beer and a bit of tobacco." 10. Was the beer diluted with water? 11. No. 12. Is a sick man cured by beer and tobacco? 13. Does the Indian doctor give his patients (ægrotis) little white quinine pills and syrups of squills, rhubarb and ipecac? 14. No; he gives (them) fluid extract of malt and other pleasant extracts. 15. He cures boys and girls with herbs. 16. Where is the Indian doctor's office? 17. In the woods and fields. 18. Who has a broken arm? 19. The wicked (malus) sailor's broken arm is healed. 20. Let a bandage be made for the broken arm of the farmer's son-in-law. 21. The medicine had been di-

1 What word is to be supplied?

luted with water. 22. There (omit) had been in the cup a mixture of the fluid extract of asafætida and the oil of roses. 23. The little girl does not like the mixture.

38. Irregular Verb Sum-Continued.

The subjunctive, imperative and infinitive moods and participle.

39. Subjunctive.

PRESEN	T TENSE.] IMPERFEC	T TENSE.		
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.		
1. sim	8īmus	1. essem	essēmus		
 sīs 	BĪ <i>tis</i>	2. esses	essētis		
3. sit	sint	3. esset	essent		
PERFEC	T TENSE.	PLUPERFE	PLUPERFECT TENSE.		
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.		
1. fuĕrim	fu <i>erĭmus</i>	1. fuissem	fuissēmus		
2. fu <i>ĕris</i>	fueritis	2. fuisses	fu <i>issētis</i>		
3. fuĕrit	fu <i>erint</i>	3. fuisset	fu <i>issent</i>		
40. Imperative.					
	PRESEN	T TENSE.			
Singular.		Plur	al.		
2. Es, be thou.		Este, be	Este, be ye.		
	FUTUR	E TENSE.			
2. Esto, thou shalt be.		Estote, ye shall be.			
3. Esto, he shall be.		Sunto, they shall be.			
	41. In	ifinitive.			
Present, es	se	to be	2.		
Perfect, fui	886	to he	ave been.		
Future, fut	urus esse	to bė	about to be.		
	42. Pa	ırticiple.			

43. Interrogative Words.—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles,—ne, nonne, num:

Futurus, a, um about to be.

- 1. Ne is used in questions asking for information, as in the illustrations already given.
- 2. Nonne expects the answer Yes: Nonne medicinam emit? Is he not buying the medicine?
- 3. Num expects the answer, No: Num medicinam emit? Is he buying the medicine? or, He is not buying the medicine, is he?

VOCABULARY.	9.
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Balněum, i bath.
Călidus, a, um hot.
Cērātum, ī cerate, a waxed dressing.
Cērātus, a, um waxed.
Camphora, æ camphor.
Capsŭla, æ capsule.
Cetaceum, ī spermaceti, sperm.
Cetraria, cetraria.
Decoctum, i a decoction.
Frīgĭdus, a, um cold.
Ignatia, @
Jalapa, æ jalap.
Plumbum, ī lead.
Resīna, æ resin.
Sabīna, æ savin.
Seněga, æ rattlesnake-root.
Tepidus, a, um tepid, warm.
Distance (he she is)
Dicitur (he, she, it) is said.
Emit (he, she, it) buys.
u ' ' ' '
Emit (he, she, it) buys.
Ĕmit (he, she, it) buys. Ĕmunt (they) buy.

EXERCISE. 19.

8. Pŭer æger in balneo fuisse dīcitur. 9. Nauta in balneo frīgĭdo fuerit. 10. Agricola æger dīcĭtur in balneo călĭdo fuisse. 11. Quis est in balneo frīgĭdo? 12. Pŭer parvus măgistri dīcĭtur in balneo frīgĭdo esse. 13. Pŭer, bŏnus es. 14. Pŭer bŏne, bŏnus esto. 15. Ămīci cāri, vălĭdi este. 16. Quid medicāmentārius emit et vendit? 17. Medicāmenta multa in officīnā emit et vendit.

18. Quot cērāta hăbet in öfficīnā? 19. Mědicāmentārius pěrītus, mědíci clāri gěner, cērāta quinque in öfficīnā parvā părat et vēndit. 20. Cāmphŏræ cērātum, et cetacei cērātum, et multa emplastra, cērāta, ægrotis (to the sick) vendit. 21. Părāt-ne mědicāmentārius multa mědicāmenta? 22. Cetrariæ dēcoctum, et sarsaparillæ dēcoctum compŏsĭtum, et abstracta ignatiæ ămāræ, jalăpæ, senĕgæ, vălĕriānæ, et ălia multa. 23. Nōnne est doctus vir, et clārus? 24. Quis plumbi et rēsīnæ et săbīnæ cērāta ĕmit? 25. Mědicāmentārii părant, et ægrōti multa rěmědia ĕmunt. 26. Discipǔle bŏne, es (imperative) doctus mědicāmentārius.

EXERCISE. 20.

- 1. Be thou learned; thou shalt be learned. 2. Boys be good; boy, you shall be good. 3. Let the boys be good. 4. To be, to have been, to be about to be.
- 5. The druggist prepares cerates of camphor and spermaceti, and decoctions of cetraria and sarsaparilla. 6. Is the druggist the physician's son-in-law? 7. The strong farmer's second son is said to be a skillful physician. 8. He cures the sick with pleasant medicines. 9. The good man is loved by the boys and girls. 10. The good physician's black servant gives medicine to the sick boy. 11. He gives the poor boy four grains of valerian abstract in a capsule. 12. Is not valerian abstract a dry medicine? 13. Is not the servant liked by the boy? 14. Is a bad servant liked by a good boy? 15. Is the physician preparing cerate of lead for the farmer's son? 16. Do not skillful druggists buy and sell many drugs? 17. Is not the sailor's son said to be a good physician?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ŭbi est mědícus? 2. Nonne in officīnā parvā est? 3. Părāt-ne vălėriānæ puĕro ægro? 4. Quot uncias camphoræ in officīnā mědícus hābet? 5. Quot grāna quīniæ ægrōto dat? 6. Hābēt-ne mědícus ăquam călĭdam in balněo? 7. Ēst-ne ægra puella in ăquā těpĭdā? 8. Quid vendit fīlius mědicāmentāri? 9. Nonne jalăpæ et seněgæ abstracta vendit? 10. Quis resīnæ ceratum emit? 11. Nonne est filius medici doctus?

CHAPTER VII.

44. FIRST CONJUGATION.

VERBS IN \bar{a} .

Verb Stem and Present Stem, amā.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.1

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf.

Perf. Ind.

Supine. amātum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

amō, I love, am loving, do love. amās, you love. amat, he loves. Plural. amāmus, we love. amātis, you love.

amant, they love.

IMPERFECT.

amābam, I was loving. amābās, you were loving. amābat, he was loving. amābānus, we were loving. amābātis, you were loving. amābant, they were loving.

FUTURE.

amābō, I shall love. amābis, you will love. amābit, he will love. amābimus, we shall love. amābitis, you will love. amābunt, they will love.

PERFECT.

amāvī, I have loved. amāvīstī, you have loved. amāvit, he has loved. amāvimus, we have loved. amāvīstis, you have loved. amāvērunt, ēre, they have loved.

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, I had loved. amāverās, you had loved. amāverat, he had loved. amāverāmus, we had loved. amāverātis, you had loved. amāverant, they had loved.

¹ The present indicative shows the form of the present stem; the present infinitive shows the conjugation; the perfect indicative shows the perfect stem; and the supine, or perfect participle, shows the participle stem.

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverīs, I shall have loved. amāverīs, you will have loved. amāverit, he will have loved. amāverītus, we shall have loved. amāverītis, you will have loved. amāverint, they will have loved.

Subjunctive.

PRES	SENT.	
Singular.	Plural.	
amem,	amēmus,	
amës,	amētis,	
am <i>e</i> t,	ament.	
IMPERFECT.		
•		

PERF	ECT.
Singular.	Plural.
amāv <i>erim</i> ,	amāv <i>erīmus</i> ,
amāverīs,	amāverītis,
amāverit.	amāverint.
PLUPE	REECT

IMPERFECT.			
am <i>ārem</i> ,	amārēmus,		
am <i>ārēs</i> ,	am <i>ārētis</i> ,		
amāret,	am <i>ārent</i> .		

PLUPERFECT.			
amāvissem,	amā vissēmus,		
amāv <i>issēs</i> ,	amāv <i>issētis</i> ,		
amāvisset.	amāvissent.		

Imperative.

Singular.			
Present, amā, love thou.			
Future, amāto, thou shad			
amātō, he shall i	love.		

Plural.
amāte, love ye.
amātöte, ye shall love.
amantö, they shall love.

Infinitive.

Pres., amāre, to love.

Perf., amāvisse, to have loved.

Fut., amaturus esse, to be about to love.

Pres., amāns, loving.

Fut., amātūrus, about to love-

Gerund.

Participle.

Gen., amandī, of loving. Dat., amandō, for loving.

Acc., amandum, loving.
Abl., amando, by loving.

Supine.

Acc., amātum, to love.

Abl., amātū, to love, be loved.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, I am loved.—Stem, ama.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf. ămārī, Perf. Ind. ămātŭs sŭm.

Indicative Mood. PRESENT TENSE.

I am loved.

Singular.
ămŏr,
ămāris or rē,
ămātŭr.

Plural.

šmāmür,

šmāminī,

šmantur.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

ăm <i>ābăr</i> ,		
ăm <i>ābāri</i> s	or	rĕ,
ămābātŭr.		

ămābāmür, ămābāmīnī, ămābantür.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

ăm $ar{a}b$ ŏ r ,		
ămābērīs	or	rĕ,
ăm <i>ābĭtŭr</i>		

ămābimūt, ămābiminī, ămābuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

ămātŭs	sŭm,1
ămātŭs	ĕs,
ămāt <i>ŭs</i>	est.

ămātī süm**üs,** ămātī estīs, ămātī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

ămātŭs	ĕrăm,
ămāt¤s	ĕrās,
ămūtiis	žrži.

āmātī *ērām*üs, āmātī *ērāl*us, āmātī *ērant*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

ămātŭs	ĕrō,¹
ă mātŭs	ĕrĭs,
ămātŭs	ĕrĭt.

āmātī *ērīm*ds āmātī *ērītī*s, āmātī *ērunt*.

¹ Fui, fuisti, etc., are sometimes used for sum, es, etc.; thus amātus fut for amātus sum. So fuēram, fuēras, etc., for ēram, ēras, etc.; also fuēro, fuēris, etc., for ēro, ēris, etc.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I may be loved.

ămēr, ămēris or rē, ămētur. ămēmār, ămēmīnī, ămentār.

IMPERFECT.

I might, would or should be loved.

ămārēr, ămārērīs or rē, ămārētür. ămārēmūr, ămārēmīnī, ămārentūr,

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

āmātūs sīm,¹ āmātūs sīs, āmātūs sīt. ămātī sīmās, āmātī sītie, āmātī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, would or should have been loved.

āmātūs essēm,¹ āmātūs essēs, āmātūs essēt. ămātī essēmits, ămātī essētīs, ămātī essent.

Imperative.

Pres., ămārē, de thou loved.

ămāmīnī, be ye loved.

Fut., šmātor, thou shalt be loved. šmātor, he shall be loved.

ămantor, they shall be loved.

Infinitive.

Pres., ămārī, to be loved.

Fur., ămătăm îrī, to be about to be

Participle.

Perf., 2 amātus, having been loved.

PERF., amatus esse, to have been loved.

GER., 3 Amandus, to be loved, deserving to be loved.

- ¹ Fuërim, fuëris, etc., are sometimes used for sim, sis, etc. So also fuissem, fuisses, etc., for essem, esses, etc.
 - ² The Latin has no present passive nor perfect active participle.
 - ⁸ GER.—Gerundive.

First Conjugation.

1. Learn the present, imperfect and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of amo.

Vocabulary.	10.
Ămo, 1, āvi, ātum	· · love.
Dŭm, adv	while, as long as, until.
Ergőta, 🏻	• ergot.
Euonymus, ī	
Fīdus, a, um	
Glycyrrhīza, æ	
Hæmatoxylon, ī	
Krameria, æ	
Laudo, 1, āvi, ātum	
Leptandra, æ	
Lassus, a, um	tired, weary.
Nullus, a, um	
Porto, 1, āvi, ātum	carry.
Pigër, a, um	lazy.
Quassia, æ	quassia.
Recreo, 1, āvi, ātum	· · refresh.
Sāno, 1, āvi, ātum	heal, cure.
Somnus, ī	sleep.
Taraxăcum, ī	dandelion.
Vĭgĭlo, 1, āvi, ātum	watch.

EXERCISE. 21.

- 1. Sano, sanābam, sanābo, sanābor, sanābar, sanor. 2. Sanas, sanāris, sanat, sanātur, sanātis, sananimi, sanantur. 3. Sanābor, sanābo, sanābis, sanaberis, sanabitis, sanabimini, sanabuntur. 4. Sanābat, sanabāris, sanabātur, sanabāmur, sanabamini, sanābant. 5. Sanāre, sanāri, sanavisse, sanātus esse. 6. Sana, sanāre, sanāte, sanamini.
- 7. Medici morbos multos medicīnis sanant. 8. Puer æger taraxaci extracto sanabātur. 9. Puer nullus extracta quassiæ et leptandræ amat. 10. Agricola lassus poculis magnis cerevisiæ recreabātur. 11. Malti extractum fluidum ab agricolā non amā-

N. B.—Beginning with Exercise 21, only the long penults which cannot be determined by the general rules of quantity will hereafter be marked. Penults not marked long are short, unless long by general rules, Sec. 5. Learn and apply these rules.

tur. 12. Quis hæmatoxyli extractum portābit? 13. Hæmatoxyli extractum, et extracta euonymī et ergōtæ a servo medici portabuntur. 14. Glycirrhīzæ extractum a pueris laudabātur et amabātur. 15. Est-ne krameriæ extractum bonum medicamentum? 16. A medico perīto laudabātur. 17. Puer æger agricolæ euonymi extracto sanabātur. 18. Servus fidus vigilābat dum somnus gratus dominum defessum recreat. 19. Dominus noster somno nullo recreabitur. 20. Nonne nautæ claudi filius leptandræ et taraxaci extracta amat? 21. Extracta herbārum amarārum a pueris nunquam amabuntur.

EXERCISE. 22.

- 1. He cures; he is cured; they cure; they are cured. 2. He will praise; he will be praised; they will praise; you will be praised.
 3. They loved; they were being loved. 4. We shall heal; you will be healed. 5. You will carry; they will not be carried. 6. To be cured; to have been cured; cure thou; be ye cured.
- 7. The wearied farmer will be refreshed by a cup of cold water.
 8. The faithful servant will bring water for the weary master.
 9. The sick boy is watching while the skillful physician is mixing the medicine. 10. Extracts of leptandron and dandelion will not cure the sick pupil. 11. Will the syrup of squills refresh a lazy scholar? 12. The master will give syrup of ipecac to the bad boy, but extract of liquorice to the good little girl. 13. The lazy pupils will be refreshed by the bitter extracts of quassia and euonymus. 14. The extract of logwood was carried by the faithful servant. 15. The master's sick daughter will be refreshed by sleep, while the servant watches and prepares the medicine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est medicus perītus? 2. Nonne est in officīnā? 3. Quis æger est? 4. Quid remedium ægrōto das? 5. Nonne extractum taraxaci puerum sanābit? 6. Quot quiniæ pilulas ægrōtus capit? 7. Quot grana cinchōnæ genero medicus dabat? 8. Num quinque grana ægrum sanābunt? 9. Num puellæ miseræ extractum quassiæ medicus dabat? 10. Amat-ne puella medicamentum amārum?

CHAPTER VIII.

45. FIRST CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

- 1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of amo.
- 46. The compound tenses are formed by combining forms of the verb sum with the perfect passive participle. The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject: puella sanăta est, the girl has been healed; pueri sanăti sunt, the boys have been healed.
- 47. The possessive pronouns for my, thy, your, our, his, her, its and their are usually omitted in Latin, unless their expression is required for the sake of emphasis or clearness.

EXERCISE. 23.

- 1. Sanāvi, sanaveram, sanavero, sanātus sum, sanātus eram, sanātus ero. 2. Sanavisti, sanātus est, sanavimus, sanāti estis, sanavērunt. 3. Amavero, amātus eris, amaverit, amāti erimus, amaverint. 4. Sanaveram, sanātus eras, sanaverat, sanāti erāmus, sanaverant. 5. Amatōte, amāto, amanto, sanātus esse, sanātum iri, sanāri.
- 6. Ager arātus erit, agricolā agrum araverat, ager ab agricolā arātus est. 7. Carolus, medici puer malus, vinum amābat. 8. Vina multa medicamentario in officīnā erant,—antimonii vinum, colchici vinum, ipecacuanhæ vinum, opii vinum, rhei vinum, aromaticum vinum. 9. Carolus vina potāvit, et æger fuit. 10. Medicus doctus vocātus est, et puero dedit multa medicamenta amāra.
- 11. Nullum vinum a Carolo nunc amātur: vinum non gustābit.
- 12. Archagăthus Græcus erat primus chirurgus Romæ (at Rome).
- 13. Lanius a Romānis appellātus est, quia multa membra secābat.
- 14. Discipulus piger in scholā amābat non pensum recitāre, sed gummi masticāre. 15. Hora sexta fuit, et magister severus pueros defessos penso duro liberāvit. 16. Chirurgus perītus pueri miseri oculos teneros ferro acūto sanābit.

EXERCISE. 24.

1. He will have ploughed; he has been cured; he had been surpassed; he has recited. 2. He has been set free; he will have changed; they had been liberated. 3. The gum had been chewed: the pills had been swallowed. 4. The surgeon will have been surpassed by the physician. 5. The broken limb will have been amputated by the Greek surgeon 6. The Greek surgeon was surpassed by the Roman. 7. The bad servant was drinking the wine, while his master was reading aloud. 8. What wine did he drink? 9. Did he drink aromatic wine? 10. No; he made a mistake and drank the wines of rhubarb and ipecac. 11. The master changed the medicine, and gave a drachm of antimony and some syrup of squills and garlic. 12. The poor servant does not like wine now. 13. Swallow the quinine pills, my boy, and I will give you (tibi) some gum and liquorice. 14. While the weary farmer was ploughing the field, the lazy servant was drinking wine. 15. He tasted the wine of antimony, but did not drink 16. He likes beer, but not medicated wines. 17. Wines of ipecac and colchicum are liked by no one. 18. The wines of ipecac and antimony are emetics. 19. Surgeon, cut off the broken arm of the poor sailor.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est Germanicus medicus? 2. Quid extractum in officīnā parat? 3. Quot mistūras heri parābat? 4. Gustāvit-ne mistūras? 5. Quis amat extracta gentiānæ et quassiæ gustāre? 6. Nonne medicus quiniæ et aconīti pilulas devorāre amat? 7. Num puella pulchra gummi masticat? 8. Est-ne gummi Arabicum an tolutānum?

¹ Not to be translated.

CHAPTER IX.

THIRD DECLENSION.

- 48. The stem ends in a consonant or in i.
- 49. Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter, mute stems, liquid stems, sibilant stems.

50. MUTE STEMS.

Sulphās, u., Sulphate, Stem, sulphat.	calx, m, lime, st., calc.	lex, f., luw, st., leg.	adeps fat, st., ad	e, <i>m</i> and <i>f.</i> ,	ĕnĕma, n., injection. st., enĕmat.
		Singul	ır.		
N. V., sulphās G., sulphātis, D., sulphāti, Ac., sulphātem Ab., sulphāte,	calc	is, le i, le em, le	ex, egis, egi, egem, ege,	adeps, adipis, adipi, adipem, adipe,	enëma. enemătis. enemăti. enëma. enemăte.
		Plura	l.		
N. V., sulphāt G., sulphātum, D., sulphātibus Ac., sulphātes, Ab., sulphātibu	3,	leg leg leg	ges, gum, gibus, ges, gibus,	adipes, adipum, adipibus, adipes, adipibus,	enemăta. enemătum. enematibus. enemăta. enematibus.

51. TERMINATIONS.

Masculine and Feminine.		Neuter.		
SINGULAR. PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
N. V., s	ē8		\boldsymbol{a}	
G., is	um	is	um	
D., ī	ibus	ī	${\it ibus}$	
Ac., em	ēз		a	
Ab., e	ibus	e	ibus	

52. Consonant stems may usually be found by dropping the termination of the genitive singular. Decline sināpis, cortex, nux, cataplasma. Decline together cortex asper, nux amāra, caput glabrum.

VOCABULARY. 11.

Acētas, ātis, m	acetate.
Acerbus, a, um	sour.
Adeps, Ypis, m and m	fat, lard.
Alcoholicus, a, um	alcoholic.
Applico 1, āvi, ātum	opply, attach.
Berbëris, Idis, $f cdot . c$	barberry tree.
Calx, $\operatorname{cis}, f \ldots \ldots \ldots$	lime.
Cantharis Idis, f	cantharis, Spanish fly.
Cortex, Icis, m	bark, rind, cork.
Comes, Itis, m and f	companion, comrade.
Cataplasma, ătis, n	poultice.
Carbonas, ātis, m	carbonate.
Căpăt, Itis, n	head.
Enëma, ätis, n	injection.
Excîto 1, avi, atum	excite, call forth, raise up.
Gläber, a, um	smooth, bare, bald.
Lex, legis, f	
Lăpis, ĭdis, m	stone.
Levo 1, āvi, ātum	lighten, relieve.
Fortis, e, 3	brave, bold.
Mīles, Itis 3, $m cdot . cd$	soldier.
Macero 1, āvi, ātum	macerate, steep, soften in liquor.
Līnum, ī, n	flax.
Si plăcet	if you please.
Pulvěro 1, āvi, ātum	pulverize, reduce to powder.
Sodá, æ, f	soda.
Sulphas, \bar{a} tis, $m \dots \dots \dots$	sulphate.
Sināpis, is, f	mustard.
Sŏcĭus, \bar{i}, m	partner, associate.
Virgŭla, a	whip, switch.

Exercise. 25.

Medicamentarii socius militi claudo lini cataplasma vendit. 2. Medicus vesicatorium magnum in capite glabro militis cantharidis chartā excitaverat. 3. Caput militis miseri cataplasmatibus lini et ulmi levabātur. 4. In officinā medici tres chartæ medicātæ sunt,—cantharidis charta, potassii nitrātis charta, sināpis charta. 5. Vesicatoria duo in membris militis ægri duobus chartis medicā-

tis excitabantur. 6. Adeps carbonāte potassii medicātus militi a medico perīto parātus erat. 7. Quot acetātes a servo medici parāti erant? 8. Servus in officinā plumbi acetātem, potassii acetātem purum et impūrum, ammoniæ acetātem, zinci acetātem paraverat. 9. Miles fortis corticem Peruviānum pulverābit et comiti ægro dabit. 10. Cortex Peruviānus militi ægro a comite datus est. 11. Comes miser militis fortis cinchōnæ pilulis sanātus est. 12. Cantharidis cerātum a medico parātum, et pueri ægri stomacho applicātum erat. 13. Sināpis emplastrum vesicatorium magnum excitāvit. 14. Servus piger domini vinum acerbum cras non potābit. 15. Cerāta, et emplastra, et cataplasmata non grata sunt.

EXERCISE. 26.

1. Boy, is the doctor in his office? 2. No; but here (huc) he comes. 3. Doctor, have you prepared the poultices and plasters? 4. Prepare, if you please, a mustard poultice for the lame soldier, and a flaxseed poultice for his faithful comrade. 5. Will the mustard poultice raise a blister? 6. Will the Spanish-fly plaster raise a blister on the brave soldier's bald head? 7. Yes. 8. It will almost (fere) raise a blister on a stone. 9. Boy, where are the acetates of lead, zinc, potash and ammonia? 10. They were in the office yesterday. 11. Did you give the carbonate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia to the farmer's son? 12. Charles, have you pulverized the drugs and tasted the bitter mixture? 13. Yes, and it almost raised a blister on my tongue.

Questions to be answered in Latin.

1. Quid in officinā hodie paravisti, Carole? 2 Dedistine sināpis emplastrum militi? 3. Quis glucōsam in saccharo miscet? 4. Num medicamentarius aquam vino miscet? 5 Quid militem agrum levābit? 6. Applicabōne brachio claudo militis ulmi cataplasma? 7. Quid pigro discipulo applicābo? 8. Applicabōne virgulam?

Vocabulary. 12.

Abăcus, ī, M shelf, counter, table, bench, Catharticus, a, um cathartic. Colocynthis, idis, F... colocynthis, bitter apple. Digitālis, is, F cdots cdots cdots. digitalis, fox-glove. Diligenter, adv. diligently. Dūrus, a, um hardy, tough, rugged. Īris, idis, F iris. Hydrastis, is, F cdots cdots. hydrastis, golden seal. Laboro 1, āvi, ātum . . . labor, work. Letifer, a, um deadly, death-bearing. Juglans, andis, F. butternut. Nux, nucis, $F \ldots nut$. Nux-vomica, æ, F. nux-romica. Pars, partis, $F \ldots part$. Physostigma, atis, N physostigma (Calabar bean). Percolo 1, avi, atum . . . strain. Penitus, adv. internally, thoroughly. Rādix, īcis, F root. Stätim, adv. immediately, at once. Tracto 1, āvi, ātum, . . . handle.

EXERCISE. 27.

1. Medicamentarius et socius in officina medicamenta inspectantos. 2. Carolus et Joannus hodie appellabuntur. 3. Carole, ubi est colocynthidis extractum compositum, et alcoholicum berberidis extractum? 4. Nonne sunt in abaco? Colocynthidem heri macerāvi, et extractum parāvi. 5. Comes militis fuit æger. et dědi grāna decem. 6. Dedisti agrōto decem grana! Quinque sunt satis! Purgavistis miserum penitus,—est-ne vivus? 7. Vivus est, et huc venit: "Medice, est-ne extractum colocynthidis cathartica medicīna? Decem grana non satis sunt." 8. Joanne, militi duro enema sulphātis, magnesiæ, olei olīvæ da statim,—vir bonus levābitur. 9. Dedit-ne pecuniam? 10. Ubi sunt pilulæ digitālis. juglandis, iridis? Nonne paratæ sunt? 11. Puer piger non amat laborare, sed cras diligenter laborabit. 12. Radicis corticem macerābit et colocynthidem pulverābit, alcoholicum berberidis extractum et fluidum hydrastis extractum percolābit. 13. Joanne,

quot physostigmatis grana ægrōto dabo? 14. Quot grana! letiferum venēnum est! Octāva pars unīus grani satis est: Letifera venēna cum (with) magnā curā tracta. 15. Paravistine abstractum, extractum, fluididum extractum, tinctūram nucis-vomicæ? 16. Socius nucis-vomicæ pilulas parābat. 17. Nucis-vomicæ tinctūra medici a filio macerāta, et percolāta, et parāta est.

EXERCISE. 28.

1. The extract of physostigma is a deadly poison, Charles; handle (it) with great care. 2. Give the patient one-eighth of a grain. 3. The unlearned physician gave the patient five grains of the extract of digitalis. 4. The poor fellow (miser) was almost killed by the poison. 5. A skillful physician was immediately called. 6. The skillful physician relieved the sick man by means of an emetic. 7. Did not the friends of the patient kill the wretched doctor who (qui) gave the poison? 8. No; he lived in America. not in China. 9. How many grains of the extract of walnut shall I give? 10. Give a strong man fifteen grains, and a small boy 11. The iris pills are on the counter ready for the boy. 12. Pulverize the dry roots of colchicum and steep in four cups of pure water, and strain the extract carefully. 13. The boy was cured by the fluid extract of hydrastis. 14. A part of the compound extract of colocynthis had been steeped and strained. 15. The physician's servant had labored diligently. 16. The son of the hardy farmer had been relieved by a few white walnut pills. 17. Skillful druggists handle poisons with great care.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne medicus ægrōto pilulas iridis dabat? 2. Ubi est nucis vomicæ extractum? 3. Nonne in abăco alto est? 4. Quis colocynthidis extractum compositum percolāvit? 5. Nonne a servo medicamentarii percolātum est? 6. Num puer piger radīces iridis pulverābat? 7. Potabat-ne puer digitālis extractum? 8. Nonne æger statim fuit? 9. Quis puerum levāvit? 10. Dabat-ne miṣero vomitorium? 11. Num venēnum cras potābit?

CHAPTER X.

53. SECOND CONJUGATION: E VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.-MONEO, I ADVISE.

Verb Stem, mon, moni; Present Stem, monē.

PRIN	CIP	AL	PA	RTS.
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Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf. monëre,

Perf. Ind. monui,

Supine.
monitum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR. moneŏ,

monēs, monet PLURALmonēmus, monētis,

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, or I advised.

monēbas, monēbas, monēbat. monēbāmus, monēbātis, monēbant.

monent.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

monēbō, monēbis, monēbit.

monēbimus, monēbitis, monēbunt.

PERFECT.

I have advised, or I advised.

monuī, monuīstī, monuit. monu*imus,* monu*īstis,* monu*ērunt,* or *ēre*,

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

monueram, monuerās, monuerat.

monuerāmus, monuerātis, monuerant.

FUTURE 1	PERFECT.
I shall or will	l have advised.
monu <i>er</i> ŏ,	monu <i>erīmus</i> ,
monue <i>r</i> i̇̃s,	monuertiis,
monuerit.	monuerint.
Subju	nctive.
PRES	BENT.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneam,	mon <i>eāmus</i> ,
moneās,	moneātis,
moneat.	moneant.
IMPEI	RFECT.
monē <i>rem</i> ,	monērēmus,
mon <i>ērēs</i> ,	monērētis,
mon <i>ēret</i> .	monērent.
PERF	ECT.
monu <i>erim</i> ,	monuerīmus,
monu <i>er</i> is,	monu <i>erītis</i> .
monuerit.	monuerint.
PLUPE	RFECT.
monuissem,	monu <i>issēmus</i> ,
monuissēs,	monu <i>issēti</i> s,
monu <i>isset</i> .	monu <i>issent</i> .
Imper	rative.
Pres. monē advise thou;	monēte, advise ye.
Fur. monēto, thou shalt advise,	monētōte, ye shall advise,
monētō, he shall advise;	monentŏ, they shall advise.
Infin	itive.
Pres. monēre,	to advise.
	to have advised.
Fut. monitūrus esse	to be about to advise.
Parti	cipïe.
Pres. monēns	advising.
Fur. monitūrus	about to advise.
	und.
GEN. monendi	
GEN. Moneillet	An administra

DAT. monendo for advising.

Acc monitum	upine. to advise. to advise, to advised. VE VOICE. advised.—STEM, mone.
Pres. Ind. Pres.	Inf. Perf. Ind.
mŏn <i>eŏr</i> , mŏn	•
•	tive Mood.
	NT TENSE.
	advised.
SINGULAR.	l PLURAL.
mŏneŏr,	mŏnēmŭr,
monēris or rē,	mŏnēmīnī,
monētur.	monentur.
IMPI	ERFECT.
I was	advised.
mŏn <i>ēbār</i> ,	mŏnēbāmŭr,
mŏnēbārīs, or rē,	mŏnēbāmĭnī,
monēbātur.	mŏnēbantūr.
FU	TURE
I shall or a	vill be advised.
mŏnēbŏr,	mŏnēbīmār,
mŏnēbērīs, or rē,	monēbiminī,
mŏnēbĭtŭr.	monēbuntur.
PEI	RFECT.
I have been	or was advised.
monitus sum,	mŏnĭtī sămās,
monitus es,	mŏnĭtī estīs,
monitus est.	mŏnĭtī sunt.
PLUP	PERFECT.
I had be	en advised
monītās ērām,	mŏnĭtī ĕrāmus,
monitus <i>ĕrās</i> ,	monitī <i>črātīs</i> ,
monitus erai. 4	mŏnĭtī <i>ĕrant</i> .

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

. I shall or will ha	ve been advised.
mŏnĭtŭs ĕrō̈,	monitī <i>ērīmūs</i> ,
monit <i>ăs ĕris,</i>	monit <i>ī ērīti</i> s,
monitus erit.	moniti <i>ĕrunt</i> .
Subjur	active.
PRES	ENT.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mŏn <i>eăr</i> ,	mŏn <i>eāmŭr</i> ,
mŏn <i>eār</i> ĭs, or <i>r</i> ĕ,	moneāminī,
mŏneātŭr,	mŏneantŭr,
IMPER	FECT.
mŏnērĕr,	mŏn <i>ērēmŭr</i>
mŏn <i>ērēr</i> ĭs, or <i>r</i> ĕ,	mŏn <i>ērēmĭnī,</i>
mŏnērētŭr.	mōnērentur.
PERF	ECT.
monit <i>ŭs sim</i> ,	mŏnĭtī sīmŭs,
mŏnĭtŭs sīs,	mŏnĭtī <i>sītīs</i> ,
monitus sit.	monitī sint.
PLUPEI	RFECT.
mŏnĭt <i>ŭs essēm</i> ,	mŏnĭtī <i>essēmūs,</i>
mŏnĭtŭs essēs,	monitī <i>essētis</i> ,
mŏnĭt <i>ŭs essĕt</i> ,	monitī essent.
Imper	ative.
Pres. monēre, be thou advised;	monēminī, be ye advised.
Fur. monetor, thou shalt be advised.	
monētor, he shall be advised.	monentor, they shall be advised.
I_{n_j}	finitive.
Pres. monērī	to be advised.
Perf. monitus esse	to have been advised.
	to be about to be advised.
Partie	ciple.
2 0.00	T

GER. monendus. . . to be advised, deserving to be advised.

Perf. monitus

. advised.

CHAPTER XL

54. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of moneo.

VOCABULARY. 13.

Augeo, 2, auxī, auctum.				increase.
Habeo, 2, -uī,-ĭtum				have, hold.
Exerceo, 2, -uī,-ĭtum				exercise, tra in
Deleo, 2, delēvī, delētum				destroy.
Moneo, 2, -uī,-Ytum				adrise.
Teneo, 2, -uī, -tum				hold, keep.
Doceo, 2, -uī, -doctum .				teach.

EXERCISE, 29.

- 1. Mones, monēris, monet, monemur, monētis, monentur. 2. Habent, habēbant, habētis, habebitis. 3. Exercēris, exercemini, exercebutur. 4. Exercebātur, exercebitur, exercebimini, exerceberis, exercebuntur. 5. Delēbis, delebitur, delebuntur, delēris, delētur. 6. Monēre, monērī, mone, monēte, monemini. 7. Nonne tenēbit, exercebat-ne, habebo-ne? 8. Delebitur, exercebuntur, monebantur, habentur.
- 1. You are advising, you will advise, you were advised. 2. Advise thou, be thou advised, exercise ye, be ye exercised. 3. We are held, they hold, they were holding, you will be held. 4. They will destroy, they were destroying, I shall be destroyed, you will be destroyed. 5. Destroy thou, destroy ye, be ye destroyed, be thou destroyed. 6. Will he not be destroyed? will he advise? will you hold? 7. I was teaching, I was taught, you were teaching, you were being taught. 8. Increase thou, be ye increased, to increase, to be increased.

Vocabulary. 14.

Bismuthum, I N.	 •	•	•	•		•	bismuth.
Debeo, 2, -uī, -itum							owe, be in debt, ought.

Expressus a, um expressed.	
Hydrargyrum, i, N mercury.	
Febrifuga, æ, F febrifuge.	
Misceo, 2, -uī, mistum, mixtum mix, mingle.	
Memoria, æ, F memory.	
Macis, -idis, F mace.	
Myristica, æ, F nutmeg.	
Nitrum, i, N nitre.	
Nitras, -ātis, M nitrate.	
Nitricus, a, um nitric.	
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum number.	
Si (conj.) if.	
Salīx, -īcis, F willow.	
Salicinum, ī, N salicin (febrifuge)	١.
Studium, ī, N study.	
Tot (adv.) so many.	
200 (ma)	

EXERCISE. 30.

1. Quid in medicamentarii officīna vidēbas? 2. Medicamenta multa vidēbam. 3. Habebat-ne nitrum et nitrātes multos? 4. Numerum nitrātum non memoriā teneo, quia non numerābam. 5. Videbas-ne nitrātem potassii, et plumbi nitrātem, et hydrargyri nitrātem, et bismuthi nitrātem, et ——? 6. Satis, satis; tot nitrātes nunquam vidēbam in ullā officinā. 7. Memoriam studio debes exercēre. 8. Medicus-ne myristicæ oleum expressum et macidis oleum et flores habēbat? 9. Febrifuga, salicīnum, est salīcis foliōrum extractum. 10. Si memoriam studio augēbis, nomina medicamentorum memoriā tenēbis. 11. Doctus medicamentarius hydrargyri nitrātem nomine signābat.

EXERCISE. 31.

1. Will a skillful druggist mix the nitrate of potassium and the nitrate of lead? 2. The oils of nutmeg and mace are both on the counter. If you ask 1 for oil of mace, the inexperienced druggist will often give (you) oil of nutmeg. 4. If you ask for nitre, he will give a nitrate. 5. He has never trained his memory by study. 6. He does not seem to remember the names of his

¹ The future tense must be used.

drugs. 7. Chloral, chloride, chlorine and chlorate are (badly) mixed in his memory. 8. He stays in the store, but he will never be a druggist. 9. Doctor, prepare, if you please, a few ounces of the extract of colocynthis. 10. Will he prepare the extract? No; he sells drugs; but he is no druggist.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

Quid est in phialā, puer?
 Delebit-ne aqua fortis phialam?
 Nonne aqua fortis digitos pueri pigri mordēbit?
 Quid dolōrem mulcēbit?
 Habet-ne puer nitrim dulcem in phialā parvā?
 Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ?
 Sunt-ne chlorātes etiam in abaco?
 Masticabat-ne puer piger tabācum?
 Quid puella pulchra masticābat?
 Num medicamentarius puellis gummi vendit?

VOCABULARY, 15.

Bicarbonas, -ātis, M bicarbonate.
Citras, -ātis, M citrate.
Chloras, -ātis, M chlorate.
Chloroformum, ī, N
Dulcis, e sweet.
Dölor, -ōris, M pain.
Etiam, adv. and conjunc. (et + jam) also, even.
Incongruus, a, ·um incongruous.
Linimentum, ī, N liniment.
Mulceo, 2, mulsī, mulsum soothe, alloy, quiet.
Medico, 1, -āvī, -ātum heal, cure.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum bite.
Nitris, -is, M nitre.
Ordo, -Inis, M row, line, order.
Phiala, æ, F phial or vial.
Sapo, -ōnis, M soap.
Subacētas, ātis, M subacetate.

EXERCISE. 32.

1. Medicus vetus medicamenta multa habēbat. 2. In abaco alto medicamenta nova vidēbam. 3. Citrātes tres, nitrātes duos, plumbi subacetātem, potassii chlorātem, in officīnā hodie vidēbam. 4. Phialæ medicamentōrum nominibus signātæ erant. 5. Citrātem

ferri, citrātem vini, citrātem quiniæ in phialis habēbat. 6. In ordine longo nitrātes ferri, hydrargyri, potassii, plumbi, bismuthi, sodii bicarbonātem et alia medicamenta multa erant. 7. Medici filius imperītus phialam tenēbat, et acidum nitricum digitos mordēbat. 8. Cataplasma lini dolörem mulcēbat. 9. Num linimenta sināpis, cantharidis, camphoræ, vel ammoniæ dolōrem mulcēbunt? 10. Habet-ne medicus etiam linimenta sapōnis, calcis, chloroformi, belladonnæ?

Exercise. 33.

1. What have you in the vials on the shelf, doctor? 2. I have liniments of mustard, Spanish fly, camphor, ammonia, chloroform, belladonna, soap and lime. 3. Nitric acid bit the boy's third finger. 4. What will soothe the pain? 5. An inexperienced boy ought not to mix medicines. 6. He will destroy many costly medicines by his incongruous mixtures. 7. Ought he to mix the nitrates of potassium and mercury? 8. Will he mix the oil of sweet orange and the tincture of ipecac? 9. And will he drink the mixture? 10. Will peppermint essence soothe his stomachache? 11. Extracts, essences, tinctures, liniments, nitrates, citrates, carbonates, chlorates and many other medicines will be prepared by the skillful druggist. 12. The lazy son of the unskillful druggist will destroy many costly drugs. 13. He will burn his fingers with nitric acid, and try to allay the smart with Spanish-fly liniment.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid in phialā est? 2. Quod aliud nomen est acido nitrico?
3. Nonne est aqua fortis? 4. Habet-ne puer aquam fortem in phialā? 5. Nonne digitos pueri pigri mordēbit? 6. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit? 7. Habet-ne in phialā parvā nitrim dulcem? 8. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ? 9. Sunt-ne chloras potassii et bicarbōnas sodii in abaco? 10. Masticat-ne puer piger immundum tabācum? 11. Quid puella pulchra masticābat? 12. Num medicamentarius vendit gummi puellis? Fere incredibile vidētur!

CHAPTER XIL

55. SECOND CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

- 1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of moneo.
- 2. Rule of Syntax.—Separation is expressed by the ablative with a, ab, dē, ē, ex, in connection with verbs compounded with these prepositions, or by the ablative alone with simple verbs meaning to set free, deprive or want: Ab urbe abībat, he departed from the city; de provinciā decessit, he withdrew from the province; ex civitate excessit, he departed from the state; vir æger medicina caret, the sick man wants medicine; vir æger cibo privātus est, the sick man has been deprived of food; nos curā liberābit, he will free us from care.

VOCABULARY, 16. Arceo, 2, -uī, -itum keep off. A, ab, prep. w. abl. away from, by. Bitartras, -ātis, M. bitartrate. Careo, 2, -uī, -ĭtum want, lack Cibus, ī, m. food. Cascarilla, æ, F cascarilla. Měus, a, um my, mine. Moveo, 2, movi, motum move. Nunquam, adv. never. Præbeo, 2, -uī, -itum furnish, offer, hold forth. Privo, 1, -āvī, -ātum deprive. Pyrophosphas, -ātis, M. pyrophosphate. Rumex, -icis, M. or F. yellow dock. Suus, -a, -um his, their. Sulphuricus, -a, -um sulphuric. Tonicus, -a, -um. tonic. Tonicum, -ī, N. a tonic. Tuus, -a, -um your, their. Tartras, -ātis, M.......... tartrate.

1. Monuī, monuēram, monuēro, monŭimus, monuerāmus, monuerimus. 2. Monuisti, monuistis, monueras, monuerātis, monuēris,

EXERCISE.

- monuéritis. 3. Monuērunt, monuere, monuerint, monuerant. 4. Monitus est, moniti estis, moniti erātis, moniti eritis. 5. Monuī, monitus es, monuit, moniti sumus, monuistis, moniti erant. 6. Monuisse, monitus esse, monēre, monērī.
- 7. Quinīna malariam a viro ægro arcuit. 8. Vir æger tonico caruerat. 9. Cibo et aquā privātus erat. 10. Cur medicus non ægro ferri phosphātis pilulas præbuerat? 11. Tonica medicamenta multa medico sunt. 12. Miser vir ægrōtus, acido nitrico, acido sulphurico, argenti nitrāte, bismuthi subnitrāte, cascarillā, cinchonā, gentiānā, piperīnā, quassiā, quiniā, salicīno et aliis tonicis multis, a malo medico privātus est. 13. Agricola filio ægro rumicis extractum fluidum præbuit. 14. Tartras ammoniæ et bismuthi ab abaco motus erat. 15. Mi puer, ægro viro quassiæ fluidi extracti poculum parvum præbe. 16. Quis potassiī bitartrātem a loco moverat?

EXERCISE. 35.

1. I was moved, I had moved, I shall have been moved. 2. You had moved, we had been moved, you will have been advised. 3. You had been offered, he had offered, they will have offered. 4. I had lacked food and medicine. 5. The sick man had wanted a cascarilla tonic. 6. The cream of tartar had been moved from its place. 7. The druggist had moved the tartrate of bismuth from the counter. 8. The patient had been deprived of food and medicine, and wanted water. 9. Quassia is a good tonic. and will keep off malaria. 10. My good friend, how many prescriptions have you? 11. Prepare three, if you please, for my sick friend, the surgeon. 12. What is the first prescription? "Take (recipe) an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, ten drops of diluted sulphuric acid, a drachm of the syrup of rose and an ounce of the fluid extract of peppermint. Mix." 14. The second is: "Take an ounce of the fluid extract of quassia and a drachm of the tincture of gentian. Mix." 15. What is the third? "Take twenty ounces of the compound extract of sarsaparilla and a scruple of the iodide of potassium."

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est bismuthi tartras? 2. Num vir æger cibo privatus est? 3. Quis puellæ ægræ sarsaparillæ extractum fluidum præbuerat? 4. Quando hydrargyri pilulam ægro præbēbas? 5. Ubi est pyrophosphas ferri? 6. Quid malariam ab ægro arcēbit? 7. Nonne malaria quiniæ pilulis arcebitur? 8. Quot pilulas cinchōnæ ægro præbēbo? 9. Nonne tonica multa morbum arcēbunt? 10. Est-ne rumicis extractum tonicum bonum? 11. Amaræ-ne pilulæ pigrum puerum sanābunt?

CHAPTER XIII.

56. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

LIQUID STEMS.

Singular.

Liquor, M.	Pater, M.	Lotion, F.	Sēmen, N.
liquor.	father.	wash.	seed.
St., liquor—.	St., patr—.	St., lotion—.	St., semin—.
N. V., liquor,	pater,	lotion,	semen,
G., liquoris,	patris,	lotion <i>is</i> ,	seminis,
D., liquorī,	patrī,	lotionī,	seminī,
Ac., liquorem,	patrem,	lotionem,	semen,
Ab., liquõre.	patre.	lotione.	semine.
	Plure	al	
N. V., liquores,	patres,	letiones,	semina,
G., liquorum,	patrum,	lotion <i>um</i> ,	seminum,
D., liquoribus,	patribus,	lotionibus,	seminibus,
Ac., liquores.	patres,	lotiones,	semina,
Ab., liquoribus.	patribus.	lotionibus.	seminibus.

TERMINATIONS.

masculine and	l Feminine.	Neuter.				
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.			
N. V., —	ēs,	_	a.			
G., is,	um,	is,	um.			

D., ī,	ibus,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., em,	ēs,	· —	8.
Ab., e.	ibus,	e,	ibus.

57. Rule of Syntax.—Time when is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; time within which, by the ablative alone, or by the ablative with in.

EXERCISE. 36.

1. Puer impiger phialas centum æthere et alcohōle horis sex implēvit. 2. Pes claudi nautæ valde dolet. 3. Medicus benignus chloroformo et æthere dolōrem heri levavit. 4. Levimenta dolōris multa in officinā habet. 5. Ægrōtus primā horā, ulmī cataplasma tentābat; secundā, glycerīti emplastrum applicābat; tertiā, glycerii lotiōne pedem lavābat; quartā, glycerii unguento carēbat; ct tamen non valuit. 6. Dolor horā nonā chloroformo levātus est. 7. Cor et jecur ægri miseri valde dolent. 8. Medice bone, valebit-ne vir æger? Sēdes morbi in corde est,—nunquam valebit. 10. Fel et jecur etiam viri miseri ægrōtant. 11. Medicus bonus liquōres ferri et quinīnæ, ferri nitrātis, magnesii citrātis, pepsīni, sodii arsenītis, potassii arsenītis, et alios liquōres multos, habet; sed nulla medicamenta ægrōtum sanābunt. 12. Magistri filius morbo hieme tentātus est. 13. Initio veris valēbat.

EXERCISE. 37.

1. Celsus was the name of a famous Roman physician. 2. The farmer's son became sick at the beginning of winter. 3. Many remedies were tried by his parents. 4. The violence of the disease was lightened by no lotions, emulsions or medicated liquors. 5. The cup was filled with alcohol by the physician's servant. 6. The servant's little black boy has the stomache-ache. 7. A few drops of the oil of peppermint will relieve the sharp pain. 8. Cerate of glycerine will not cure a pain in the heart. 9. The heart and liver of the wretched man were in great pain. 10. The skillful physician relieved the poor patient at day-break with chloroform.

1 Valde dolebant.

11. Albumen is said to be a natural emulsion. 12. Glycerite of the yolk of egg will heal the boy's wounded arm.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Implevit-ne puer phialas alcohole? 2. Ubi coriandri semina sunt? 3. Quis cinchonæ pilulas ab abaco removit? 4. Quo modo vales hodie, amīce? 5. Præbuisti-ne ægro viro albuminis emulsionem? 6. Rogavit-ne glycerium? 7. Nonne medicamenta in abaco movisti? 8. Cur phialas lotione glycerii non implevisti? 9. Es-ne æger, an piger, mi puer?

CHAPTER XIV.

58. THIRD DECLENSION - CONTINUED.

1. SIBILANT STEMS.

Flös, m.	Tūs, n.	′ О́рйя, м.	Corpus, N.
Flower,	incense,	work,	body.
St., flös,	St., tūs,	St., opes,	St., corpos.
	Sing	ular.	
N. V., flös,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
G., flöris,	tūr <i>is</i> ,	operis,	corporis.
D., flörī,	tūri,	operi,	corpori.
Ac., flörem,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
Ab., flöre,	tūr <i>e</i> ,	ope re ,	corpore.
	Plu	ral.	
N. V., flores,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
G., flörum,	tūrum,	operum,	corporum.
D., flöribus,	tūr <i>ibus</i> ,	oper <i>ibus</i> ,	corporibus.
Ac., flöres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
Ab., flör <i>ibus</i> ,	tur <i>ibus</i> ,	operibus,	corporibus.

59. ADJECTIVE.

Vetus, Old.

Singular.		PLURAL.		
Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem. veteres.	Neut.	
N. V., Vetus,	vetus,		vetera.	

G., veteris,	veter <i>is</i> ,	veterum,	veterum.
D., veterī,	veterī,	veteribus,	veteribus.
Ac., veterem,	vetus,	veteres,	vetera.
Ab., vetere,	vetere,	veteribus,	veteribus.

- 60. These were originally sibilant stems; but the s was changed to r when standing between two vowels.
- 61. Rule of Syntax.—Manner is often expressed by the ablative with cum; but cum is usually omitted when the ablative is modified by an adjective, and sometimes when not thus modified: Cum virtute vixit, he lived virtuously; Summā vi proelium commisērunt, they joined battle with the greatest violence; Injuriā agit, he is acting unjustly.

VOCABULARY. 17.

Cum, prep. w. abl with.
Corpus, ŏris, N bcdy.
Conjectūra, æ, F guess, conjecture.
Certus, a, um certain, fixed, definite.
Contĭneo, 2, uī, tentum contain.
Diligens, entis, adj attentive, careful.
Empīricus, ī, M empiric, quack.
Flös, öris, M flower.
Formula, æ, F formula, form, rule.
Fleo, 2, flevi, fletum (intr. and trans.) weep, bewail.
Genus, eris, n kind, sort, race.
Libra, æ, F pound, balance.
Měrěo, 2, uī, ĭtum (tr.) deserve, merit.
Mensūra, æ, F measure.
Ŏpŭs, ĕris, n work.
Pensum, ī, N lesson, task.
Pĭpĕr, ĕris, N pepper.
Prūnus, ī, F plum-tree.
Prūnum, ī, N plum, prune.
Piperina, æ, f resinous extract of pepper.
Resĭnōsus, a, um resinous.
Penso, 1, āvi, ātum, tr., weigh.
Scrupulum, ī, n scruple.
Trŭtina, æ, F balance.

EXERCISE. 38.

1. Medici periti medicamenta cum cură magnă parant. 2. Empirici medicamenta conjectură parant. 3. Nil cum cură pensant. 4. Medicamentarius diligens pulveris omne genus in officina habuit. 5. In pharmacopœiā Americana novem pulveres officinales sunt. Quot, mi discipule, memoriā tenes? 7. Omnes memoriā teneo, antimonialem pulverem, aromaticum pulverem, glycyrrhizæ pulverem, -et-et,-rhei compositum pulverem,-et-in pulveribus hæreo. 8. Parvus puer memoriā tenēbit, quia quartā horā heri 9. Pulveres ceteros nomina, mi puer parve. 10. Cetrecitābat. eri sunt cretæ compositus pulvis, effervescens compositus pulvis, ipecacuanhæ et opii pulvis, jalapæ compositus pulvis, morphinæ compositus pulvis. 11. Bene! præmium magnum meres. Flores aurantii dulcis, et pauca pruna exsiccata, et glycyrrhizæ extractum habēbis. 13. Piperīna est piperis extractum resinōsum. 14. Puer piger flebat, quod magister pensum longum et durum dabat. 15. Pigro breve pensum visum est longum, quod studere non amābat.

EXERCISE. 39.

1. The little boy deserves a reward, because he remembered all the officinal powders. 2. The American Pharmacopæia contains formulas for nine officinal powders.\(^1\) 3. The careful druggist prepares all medicines by weight \(^2\) and measure. 4. The quack prepares all doses by guess. 5. Medicines are never carefully mixed by the quack. 6. The careful student deserved the master's praise. 7. He labored with great diligence, and filled, in two hours, a hundred phials with chloroform. 8. He shall have (some) liquorice and half a pound of dried prunes and some gum. 9. The Pharmacopæia contains formulas for medicines of every kind. 10. Piperina is a resinous extract of pepper. 11. The prescription calls for (postulat) a drachm of the powder of jalap, a scruple of the powder of scammonium, twenty grains of the chloride of mercury and some simple syrup. 12. Prepare the prescription quickly, doctor, the patient is very sick.

1 Use the genitive.

² Trutina.



Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis medicamenta pensat? 2. Quis medicamenta magna cum curā parat? 3. Laborat-ne empiricus cum curā? 4. Quod genus medicamenti in phialā habes? 5. Habes-ne taraxici extractum fluidum in poculo? 6. Dedisti-ne vulnerāto viro chloroformum? 7. Levatus-ne est ægri dolor chloroformo? 8. Quot phialas scillæ syrupo horis duōbis implēbas? 9. Cur alcohōlem ab abaco removisti? 10. Nonne in suo loco alcohol erat? 11. Ubi est phiala parva? 12. Num omnes phialas delevisti?

CHAPTER XV.

62. THIRD DECLENSION-CONTINUED.

1. STEMS IN I.

Nubes, F., Cloud, St., nubi,	cough, f	•	Ignis, M., fire, St., igni,	Urbs, F. city. St, urbi.			
·	Si	ngular.					
N. V., nubes, G., nubis, D., nubī, Ac., nubem, Ab., nube,	tuss <i>is</i> , tuss <i>is</i> , tussī, tussim, tussī,	febris, febris, febrī, febrim, em, febrī, e,	ignis, ignis, ignī, ignem, ignī, e,	urbs. urbis. urbī. urbem. urbe.			
	Plural.						
N. V., nubes, G., nubium, D., nubibus, Ac., nubes, Ab., nubibus,	tussēs, tussium, tussibus, tussēs, īs, tussibus,	febrēs, febrium, febribus, febrēs, īs, febribus,	ignes, ignium, ignibus, ignēs, īs, ignibus,	urbēs. urbium. urbibus. urbēs. urbibus.			
Măre, N., Sea, St., mari,	ānīmal, N. animal, St., animal	spur.	Termi	inations. FEM.			
	ngular.	,,	Sing.	Plur.			
N. V., mare.	animal,	calcar,	is, ēs,	ēs.			

G., maris, D., marī, Ac., mare, Ab., marī,	animāl <i>is</i> , animālī, animal, animāli,	calcāris, calcārī, calcar, calcārī,	is, ī, em, im, e, ī,	ium. ibus. ēs, īs. ibus.
	Plural.		NEUT	ER.
N. V., maria, G., marium, D., maribus, Ac., maria, Ab., maribus,	animāl <i>ia</i> , animāl <i>ium</i> , animāl <i>ibus</i> , animāl <i>ia</i> , animāl <i>ibus</i> ,	calcāria, calcārium, calcāribus, calcāria, calcaribus,	e or — is, ī, e or — ī,	ia. ium. ibus. ia. ibus.

63. ADJECTIVES.

Acer, sharp, keen, sour. St., ācrī.

Sn	GULAR.		PLURAL.			
Masc. N. V., ācer, G., ācris, D., ācrī, Ac., ācrem, Ab., ācrī,	Fem. āris, ācris, ācrī, ācrēm, ācrī,	Neut. ācre, ācris, ācrī, ācre, ācrī,	Masc. ācrēs, ācrium, ācr <i>ibus</i> , ācrēs, ācribus,	Fem. ācrēs, ācrium, ācribus, ācrēs, ācribus,	Neut. ācria. ācrium. ācribus. ācria. ācribus.	

Mitis,—mild, gentle. St., mitī.

Singulai	₹.	Plural.		
Masc. and Fem. N. V., mītis, G., mītis, D., mītī, Ac., mītem,	Neut. mīte, mītis, mītī, mīte,	Masc. and Fem. mītēs, mītium, mītībus, mītēs,	Neut. mītša. mītšum. mitšbus. mītša.	
Ab., mītī,	mītī,	mīt <i>ībus</i> ,	mīt <i>ībus</i> .	

Memor,-mindful. St., memori.

SINGULA	Plural.	
Masc. and Fem. N. V., měmör, G., měmöris, D., měmöri, Ac., měmörem, Ab., měmöri,	Neut. měmor, měmoris, měmor, měmor, měmorī,	Masc. and Fem. měmorēs.¹ měmorum. měmoribus. měmorēs, īs. měmorbus.

¹ It has no neuter plural.

- 64. Observe,—
- (1) That the i of the stem is sometimes lost, and sometimes changed to e. It appears in the terminations im, $\bar{i}s$ (ac. plur.), \bar{i} (abl. sing.), ia and ium.
- (2) That the ablative singular has in some nouns $\bar{\imath}$, in some e, and in some $\bar{\imath}$ or e; in adjectives, always $\bar{\imath}$.
- (3) That the genitive plural has ium, and the nominative and accusative plural neuter ia.
- (4) That memor has um in the genitive plural, masculine and feminine.
 - 65. To stems in i belong,—
 - (1) Nouns in is and es not increasing in the genitive.
 - (2) Neuters in e, al and ar.
 - (3) Adjectives of two terminations.
 - (4) Adjectives of the third declension of three terminations.
- 66. Adjectives declined like *ācer* are called adjectives of three terminations; those declined like *mitis*, adjectives of two terminations; while those declined like *vetus* and *memor* are called adjectives of one termination.
- 67. Rule of Syntax.—Verbs of making, choosing, calling, regarding, showing, and the like, admit two accusatives of the same person or thing: Hamilcarem imperātōrem fēcērunt, they made Hamilcar commander; Ancum rēgem populus creāvit, the people elected Ancus king; summum cōnsilium appellāvērunt senatum, they called their highest council senate.

				V	00	A.	вU	L	1R	Y.	18.
Ater, -a, -um .											black, sad, gloomy.
Ācer, -is, -e											keen, sharp, eager.
Ănĭmāl, -is, n.	•										animal.
Bīlis, -is, F	•										bile.
De, prep. w. abl.											concerning, about.
Dosis, -is, F		•									dose.
ExistImo, 1, -avi	,	-at	un	n ((tr	.)					think, estimae.
Febris, -is, F	•			•		•					fever.

¹ A word is said to increase in the genitive when this case has more syllables than the nominative.

Frater, -is, M. brother. Foras, adv. out of doors, out. Ignis, -is, M. fire. Inter, prep., w. acc. among, between. Līs. -ītis. F. strife, contention. Levis, e light, nimble. Mcrrhua. æ. r. morrhua (fish). Mītis, e. mild, gentle. Nox, noctis, F. night. Nobilis, e. noble. Pānis, is, M. bread. Pulmonālis, e pulmonary. Pulmo, onis, M. lungs. Potens, -entis, adj. powerful, potent. Per, prep., w. acc. through, by means of. Sitis, -is, F. thirst. Soror, -ōris, F. sister. Subinde, adv. from time to time, now and then. Tussis, -is, F. cough. Trachealis, e tracheal. TristItIa æ, F sadness, melancholy. Torpeo, ere, intr. to be torpid, inactive, Věhěmens, -entis, adj. vehement, violent. Venter, -tris, M. belly, pouch, stomach.

EXERCISE. 40.

1. Sorori militis mala tussis erat. 2. De genere tussis erat magna lis inter medicos. 3. Vetus medicus tussim appellābat phthisim pulmonālem. 4. Juvenis medicus morbum appellābat tracheālem tussim. 5. Indus medicus tussim nominābat stomachālem. 6. Vetus medicus olei morrhuæ præscriptum dedit. Dosis fuit duæ drachmæ fluidæ olei morrhuæ. 8. Juvenis medicus puellæ miseræ medicum vapōrem dedit. 9. Indus medicus dedit præscriptum allii et scillæ syrupi. 10. Dosis Indi medici fuit "magnum cochleare syrupi subinde." 11. Jam misera puella fere mortua erat, quum sanus frater omnia medicamenta foras jactāvit, et mox soror valuit. 12. Puer levem febrem nocte habet. 13. Quum febris adest, magnam sitim habet, et acrem capitis dolorem. 14. Omnia membra in acri dolore sunt. 15. Ignis febris in omnibus ossibus esse vidētur.¹ 16. Non leve et mite remedium ægrōtum nunc sanābit. 17. Nunc, o medici nobiles, acria remedia adhibēte. 18. Innumerabilia fere sunt genera febrium. 19. Diligens discipulus quinque sexve genera nominābit: febres biliosas, tabidas, congestīvas, convulsīvas, nervōsas, periodicas, pestilentiāles.

EXERCISE. 41.

1. Not many kinds of animals have fevers. 2. Black bile was thought by the Greeks to be the cause of melancholv. 3. There was a sharp contention among the physicians concerning the kind of fever. 4. The old quack called all fevers malaria. 5. He cures malaria with pills of "blue mass" and quinine. 6. The girl had a bad bronchial cough. 7. The old doctor cured the cough with a few doses of cod-liver oil. 8. The seat of the cough was in the trachea. 9. Give the patient now and then a large spoonful of the syrup of garlic. 10. The poor patient was thought to have a light fever at night. 11. A nervous fever greatly increased the patient's thirst and cough. 12. The sick man has the headache, a pain in the stomach, and a violent fever. 13. Peppermint essence and bread pills will not lighten the patient's pain. 14. Sharp pains demand powerful remedies. 15. The ignorant physician calls every fever malaria. 16. If a boy has the headache, if his liver is torpid, if he has a pain in the stomach, malaria is the 17. Give the boy four grains of quinine, and he will be well.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis magnas doses dat? 2. Est-ne atra bilis signum insaniæ?
3. Nonne magnum certāmen inter medicos de genere febris erat?
4. Nonne omnes medici de tussi puellæ concordant? 5. Quis morbum pueri nervõsam febrem appellat? 6. Quis morbum pestilentiālem febrem appellat? 7. Est-ne febris biliõsa letālis? 8. Torpet-ne jecur militis veteris? 9. Est-ne extractum taraxici tor-

1 Seems.

pidi jecoris bonum remedium? 10. Si jecur tuum torpēbit, nonne empiricus morbum malariam appellābit? 11. Nonne malariam appellābit fere omnis morbi causam? De malariā insānus est.

CHAPTER XVI.

68. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

69. Mixed Stems.—Usually classed as stems in \bar{i} . Nouns in s and x generally preceded by a consonant:

Urbs, F., city,	•	Nox, F., night,	
	Singular.		Terminations.
N. V., urbs,	nox,	līs.	8
G., urbis,	noctis,	līt <i>i</i> s.	is
D., urbī,	noctī,	lītī.	ī
Ac., urbem,	noctem,	līt <i>em</i> .	em
Ab., urbe,	nocte,	līte.	e
	Plura	ıl.	
N. V., urbēs,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ēs
G. urbium,	noctíum,	lītēs.	ium
D. urbibus,	noctibus,	līt <i>ium</i> .	ibus
Ac. urbes,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ёs
Ab. urbibus,	noctībus,	lītībus.	ibus

70. ADJECTIVES.

Felix, happy; prudens, sagacious.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	Neut.		
N. V. felix,	fēlix,	prudēns,	prudēns,
G. fēlīcis,	fēlīcis,	prudent <i>is</i> ,	prudentis,
D. fēlīcī,	fēlīcī,	prudentī,	prudentī,
Ac felicem,	fēlix,	prudent <i>em</i> ,	prudens,
Ab. felīcī, e.	fēlīc <i>i, e</i> .	prudentī, e.	prudentī, e.

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PLURAL.

N. V. felices,	fēlīcia,	prudent <i>ē</i> s,	prudentia,
G. felicium,	fēlīcium,	prudentium,	prudentium,
D. felicibus,	fēlīcibus,	prudentibus,	prudentibus,
Ac. fēlīcēs,	fē īcēs,	prudentēs,	prudentia,
Ab. felicibus.	fēlīcibus.	prudentibus.	prudentibus.

71. PARTICIPLE.

Amans, loving.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. V. amans,	amans,	amantēs,	amant <i>ia</i> ,
G. amantis,	amant <i>is</i> ,	amantium,	amantium,
D. amantī,	amantī,	amantibus,	amantibus,
Ac. amantem,	amans,	amantēs,	amantia,
Ab. amante, ī.	amante, ī.	amant <i>ibu</i> s.	amant <i>ibus</i> .

72. Rules of Gender:

- (1) Nouns ending in ō, or, ōs, er, es (gen. ĭdis, ĭtis) are masculine.
- (2) Nouns ending in $\bar{a}s$, $\bar{e}s$ not increasing in the genitive, is, x and s following a consonant, are feminine.
- (3) Nouns ending in a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur and us are neuter. The exceptions to these rules the student should learn as he advances.
- 73. Decline together, nox atra, dark night; vitis tenax, clinging vine; medicus prudens, sagacious physician.

19.

VOCABIII.ARV

17.	VOCABULANI. IV.	
Bulbus, -I, M	bulb.	
Bulliens, -entis (adj.)	boiling.	
Cruditas, -ātis, F	dyspepsia, indigestion.	
Creber, -a, -um	frequent.	
Expecto (1), -āvi, -ātum	expect, wait for.	
Forsan (adv.)	perhaps.	
Fastidiosus, -a, -um	dainty, fastidious.	
Hilăris, -e	cheerful, jovial, merry.	
Inquit	said he, says he (used in quotations).	
Lupulina - e. F.	lupilin (a production existing in the hop)	_

EXERCISE. 42.

1. Medicus prudens in officinā sedēbat. 2. Amīcus dyspepticus. tristis vir, intrabat. 3. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce vetus, inquit hilaris medicus. 4. Non valeo omnino; misera est valetudo mea; cruditas stomachum semper mordet; quid cruditatem meam sanābit? 5. Multa cruditātis remedia sunt; nulla autem semper sanābunt. Cruditas tua forsan insanābalis est. 6. Sic expectābam,-mors mox aderit; nunc despēro! 7. Æquum animum habe, mi amīce; salutāre præscriptum dabo. 8. "R'-carbonis pulveris medium cochleare mane et nocte post cibum." 9. Si simplex prascriptum cruditātem non levābit, aliud tenta. 10. Centum præscripta cruditātis jam tentāvi, et non adjuvant. 11. " R-bismuthi subnitrātis unciam unam, pepsīni pulveris grana decem, olei menthæ piperātæ guttas viginti, sacchari uncias duas: Misce et in vitro conserva: Dosis, cochleare parvum post cibum." 12. Gratiam habeo, mi amīce vetus, non autem cruditātem adjuvābit, nunquam amīcum infelīcem iterum vidēbis:-vale. 13. Dyspepticus fere omnia remedia tentat. 14. Hodie extracta fluida buchu,3 lupulīnæ, calumbæ, gentiānæ, quassiæ, lappæ, geranii, chimaphilæ, uvæ ursi, et alia extracta potat plenis poculis. 13. Cras pilulas aloes, aloes et ferri, aloes et myrrhæ, ferri iodīdi, galbānæ, rhei, et ceteras devorābit. 14. Medicamenta dyspepticos raro adjuvant: semper autem dyspeptici adjuvant medicamentarios.

¹ Abbreviation for "recipe," "take." ² Buchu is indecl.; it here stands for the genitive.

EXERCISE. 43.

1. The dyspeptic is nearly always gloomy. 2. He ought to have a cheerful physician. 3. A sagacious physician will advise gentle exercise in the open air. 4. Do you expect me (me) to be without medicine? 5. Gentle exercise will sometimes cure even a dyspeptic. 6. I tried light exercise yesterday; but it did not cure me. 7. You have tried drugs, too; but drugs did not cure vou. 8. You have tried extracts of gentian, dandelion, capsicum. rumex, lappa, quassia, and tinctures of hops, quinine, cinchona, physostigma, ginger and the whole army of pills. 9. Did any or all remove the pain? 10. Why not now try a simple remedy, exercise in the pure air? 11. Frequent change of remedies hinders healing. 12. The dry colchicum bulbs were steeped in boiling water. 13. A few cups of wine will be mingled with the extract. 14. Medicated wines are pleasing to a dainty patient. 15. Alcohol, beer and sharp wine had ruined the old soldier's stomach.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid aquā bulliente maceras? 2. Maceras-ne colchici radicem? 3. Quis cruditātem malam habet? 4. Cur sapiens medicus remedium salutāre non adhibet? 5. Est-ne cruditas insanabilis morbus? 6. Quot genera medicamentōrum tentavit dyspepticus? 7. Non-ne tot remedia stomachum delēbunt? 8. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce? 9. Cur de valetudine rogas? Es-ne medicus?

VOCABULARY. 20.

Antea, adv before.
Anīsum, -i, N., anise.
Bene, adv well.
Ceterus, -a, -um, adj the other, the rest (usually in the plural).
Calendula, -æ, F wild marigold.
Cubeba, -æ, F cubeb.
Copia, -æ, F supply, abundance.
Chiragra, -æ, F gout in the hand.
Chlorum, -i, N chlorine.

Elaterium, -i, N. wild cucumber, elaterium. E, ex, prep., w. abl. out of, from. Emptor, -is, M. buyer, purchaser. En, interj. lo! see! look there! Gelsemium, -ī, N. yellow jessamine. Inspecto, 1, -avī, -ātum, tr. . . inspect, gaze at. Iodium, ī, n. iodine. Lingua, -se, F. tonque, Limon, -ōnis, F. lemon. Lactophosphas, -ātis, x. . . . lactophosphate. Lactūca, -æ, F. lettuce. Lactucarium, -ī, N. lettuce opium. Ordino, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. . . arrange, Lætus, -a, -um, adj. glad. Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . neat, clean. Nodosus, -a, -um, adj. . . . knotty, full of knots. Pix, picis, F. pitch. Podagra, -æ, F. gout in the foot. Quoque, adv. also, too (after the word it emphasizes). Recens, -entis, adj. fresh, recent. Repleo, 2, -evi, -etum, tr. . . replenish, fill again. Sto. 1. steti. statum. intr. . . . stand. Varietas, -ātis, F. variety. Talis, -e, adi such. Unquam, adv. ever.

EXERCISE. 44.

1. Juvenis medicamentarius novam officīnam recentibus medicamentis replēvit. 2. Ordines longi ampullārum vitreārum in abacis stant. 3. Dominus medicamenta inspectans et ordinans est superbus et beātus vir. 4. Adornāvit officīnam, et nunc multos emptōres expectat. 5. Emptor intrat, et syrupos rogat. 6. Rogabas-ne syrupos? Vide, inspecta, gusta, si placet. 7. En aurantii florum syrupus, calcii lactophosphātis syrupus, ferri, quinīnæ et strychnīnæ phosphatum syrupus, lactucarii syrupus, limōnis syrupus, picis liquidæ syrupus, rosæ syrupus, rhei aromaticus syrupus, et alii syrupi in longo ordine! Non-ne sunt pulchri? 8. Tinctūras quoque inspecta. Omnis tinctūra est recens, eximia, singulāris. 9. Tinctūras arnicæ florum, benzoīni, calendulæ, cubēbæ,

digitālis, gelsemii, iodii; omnes tinctūras officināles habeo. Quam pulchræ sunt! 10. Trochiscos meos quoque gusta, et da puero. Non-ne boni sunt? 11. Omnia genera trochiscōrum officinalium in ampullis vitreis sunt. 12. Non-ne menthæ piperātæ et zingiberis trochisci linguam mordent, mi puer parve? Recentes et acres sunt. 13. Medicātas aquas quoque gusta. Ex ampullā pota. Unquam-ne tales aquas antea gustavisti? 14. Aquas ammoniæ, amygdalæ, anīsi, aurantii florum, chlori, menthæ piperātæ, menthæ vīridis, rosæ,—omne genus medicatārum aquārum præbēbo. 15. Satis hodie, mi amīce. Officīna tua perpulchra est. Alio tempore cetera medicamenta inspectābo. Vale.

EXERCISE. 45.

1. You have a very pretty drug-store, my friend. 2. It is not large, but neat and well-arranged. 3. You have also a large variety of fresh drugs. 4. I like to see (video liberter) a wellarranged drug-store. 5. What have you in the glass bottles on the high shelf? 6. Four bottles hold tinctures of arnica, cubebs. lemon and iodine; three contain fluid extracts of dandelion, stillingia and veratrum. 7. The rest of my fluid extracts are on the second shelf. 8. I have on my shelves all the officinal preparations of the "American Pharmacopæia." 9. Many preparations are not often asked for; but a good store ought to have (them) 10. There are two official oleates,—the oleate of mercury and the cleate of veratrine. 11. Neither has been asked for in my store within two years. 12. We have also three kinds of official medicated papers; but we seldom furnish one to a customer. 13. The Pharmacopæia contains only one trituration,elaterini trituratio. 14. No one seems to want so powerful a purgative.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Est-ne medicamentario copia medicamentorum? 2. Habet-ne cubebæ et calendulæ extracta fluida? 3. Quis chiragram nodosam habet? 4. Non-ne est chiragra morbus dolorosus? 5. Ubi sedes

morbi est? Non-ne est in digitis? 6. Num podagram quoque miles vetus habet? 7. Quod remedium chiragram et podagram sanābit? 8. Non-ne salicylicum acidum podagræ novum et bonum remedium est? 9. Est-ne dosis magna? Decem grana dosis est.

75. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Anthemis, from the Greek antheo, flower.
- 2. Lactophosphas, from lac, milk, and phosphas, phosphate.
- 3. Lactūca, from lac, milk, so called from its milky juice.
- 4. Hedeoma, from the Greek hedus, agreeable, pleasant,—pennyroyal.
 - 5. Morphina, from Morpheus, the god of sleep.
 - 6. Tonicum, from tonus, tone, vigor.
- 7. Trochiscus, from the Greek trochos, a wheel, so called from the shape.

CHAPTER XVII.

76. THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Rego, I rule.—Stem, reg.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf. rěgěrě,

Perf. Ind. rexī.

Supine.

Indirative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.

rego, regis,

rĕgit.

PLURAL.

rĕgĭmus, rĕgĭtis,

rĕgunt.

IMPERFECT. I was ruling. regēbam, regēbāmus. rĕgēbas, regēbātis, rĕgēbat. rěgēbant. FUTURE. I shall or will rule. rĕgam, regēmus, rĕges, regētis. rĕget. rĕgent. PERFECT. I ruled or have ruled. rexi, reximus, rexisti, rexistis. rexit. rexērunt or ēre. PLUPERFECT. I had ruled. rexëram, rex*ĕrāmus*, rexĕras. rexĕrātis. rexĕrat. rexĕrant. FUTURE PERFECT. I shall or will have ruled. rex*ĕri̇̀mus*, rexĕro. rex*ĕrītis*, rexĕris. rexĕrit. rexerint. Subjunctive. PRESENT. SINGULAR. PLURAL. rĕgam, regāmus, rĕgas, rĕgātis, rěgat. rĕgant.

IMPERFECT.

rěgěrem,

rĕgĕres,

rěgěret.

regerēmus,

regerētis,

regerent.

PE	RFECT.
rex <i>črim</i> ,	rex <i>črimus</i> ,
rex <i>ĕris</i> ,	rex <i>čr</i> itis,
rex <i>ĕri</i> t.	rex <i>ĕrint</i> .
PLUF	PERFECT.
rexissem,	rexissēmus,
rex <i>isses</i> ,	rexissētis,
rexisset.	rexissent.
Imp	erative.
Pres. rege, rule thou;	i regite, rule ye.
Fur. regito, thou shalt rule,	regitote, ye shall rule,
rĕgĭto he shall rule.	regunto, they shall rule.
Int	initive.
Pres. regëre	
Perf. rexisse	
	to be about to rule.
·	
Par	ticiple.
Pres. regens	ruling.
Fur. rectūrus	about to rule.
Ge	rund.
GEN. regendo	for ruling
Acc. regendum	
ABL regendo	· ·
· ·	
Su	pine.
Acc. rectum	to rule.
ABL. rectū	to rule, be ruled,
PASSIVE VOICE.—I	REGOR, I AM RULED.
	Present Stem, rege.
	AL PARTS
Pres. Ind. Pres.	
regor, regi	•
10501,	, icua sans.

Indicative Mood. PRESENT TENSE. I am ruled.

1 4110	,
SINGULAR.	PLURAL
regor,	regimur,
regeris, or re,	regimini,
regitur.	reguntur.
IMPE	RFECT.
$oldsymbol{I}$ was	ruled.
$regar{e}bar$,	regēbāmur,
regēbāris, or re,	regēbāmini,
regēbātur.	regēbantur.
FUT	URE.
I shall or w	ill be ruled.
regar,	regēmur,
regēris, or re,	regēmini,
regētur.	regentur.
PERI	FECT.
I have been ruled	l, or I was ruled.
rēctus sum,	rēctī sumus,
rēctus es,	rēctī estis,
rēctus est.	rēctī sunt.
PLUPE	RFECT.
I had be	en ruled.
rēctus eram,	rēctī erāmus,
rēctus eras,	rēctī erātis,
rēctus erat.	rēctī erant.
FUTURE :	PERFECT.
I shall or will h	
rēctus ero,	rēctī <i>erimus</i> ,
rēctus eris,	rēctī eritis,
rēctus erit.	rēctī erunt.
Subju	nctive.
PRES	ENT.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
regar,	regāmur,
regāris, ro re,	regāmini,
-	

regātur.

regantur.

IMPE	RFECT.							
regerer,	regerēmur,							
regerēris, or re,	regerēmini,							
regerētur.	regerentur.							
PER	FECT.							
rēctus sim,	rēctī sīmus,							
rēctus sis,	rēctī sītis,							
rēctus sil.	rēctī sint.							
PLUPE	RFECT.							
rēctus essem,	rēctī essēmus,							
rēctus esses,	rēctī essētis,							
rēctus esset.	rēctī essent.							
IMPER	ATIVE.							
PRES. regere, be thou ruled,	regimini, be ye ruled.							
Fur. regitor, thou shalt be ruled. regitor, he shall be ruled.	reguntor, they shall be ruled.							
Infin	ritive.							
Pres. regi	. to be ruled.							
PERF. rectus esse								
Fut. rectum îrī	. to be about to be ruled.							
Participle.								
Perf. rectus	-							
	. to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.							

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

77. Learn the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive of rego.

VOCABULARY. 21.

Achillēa, -æ, F		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	yarrow.
Absinthium, -i, 1	N							•				wormwood.
Actæa, -æ, F												actæa, cohosh.

Alnus, i, F alder.	
Aletris, -idis, F star-grass.	
Butyrum, -i butter.	
Caffea, -10, F coffee.	
Cocaina, -æ, F cocaine.	
Cresco, 3, crevi, -ētum, intr grow.	
Dico, 3, -xī, -tum, tr say.	
Duco, 3, -xī, -tum, tr lead.	
Emo, 3, ēmī, -ptum, tr buy.	
Pono, 3, pos ī, -itum, tr place, put.	
Psora, -æ, F itch.	
Rego, 3, -xī, -tum, tr	
Reddo, 3, redidi, -Itum, tr give back, return, yie	ld.
Sumo, 3, sumpsī, sumptum, tr take, take up.	
Senex, senis, M	
Thea, -æ, F tea.	
Vendo, 3, vendidi, -itum sell.	
Vinco, 3, vicī, victum conquer.	

EXERCISE. 46.

- 1. Regis, regēbas, reges. 2. Regor, regēbar, regar. 3. Regitis, regebātis, regētis. 4. Regimur, regiminī, regēmur, regebaminī. 5. Emo, emitis, emunt. 6. Sumit, sumitur, sumēbat, sumebātur, sument, sumentur. 7. Vincitur, vinces, vincēbas, vincuntur, vincebantur, vincentur. 8. Ducam, ducēbas, ducis, ducor, ducēris, ducuntur. 9. Rege, regere, regite, regimini. 10. Regere, regi.
- 1. We rule, we were ruling, we shall rule. 2. You are ruled, you were ruled, you will be ruled. 3. I am ruling, thou wert ruled, he shall be ruled. 4. They rule, they are ruled, they were ruling, they will rule. 5. Rule thou, be thou ruled, rule ye, be ye ruled. 6. I buy, he will take, they were conquered, they will buy, they were taking. 7. Buy, take, lead, conquer. 8. To take, to lead, to be taken, to be led.
- Amīci nostri caffeam, theam, saccharum emunt.
 Caffea ab amīcis emētur.
 Bromidum et boras a medicis emebantur.
 Quinia et cinchonidia ægrōto ementur.
 Agricola castorei grana decem sumet.
 A paupere milite panis et butyrum eme-

bantur. 7. Quis cocainam sumit? 8. Cur medicus arsenicum, atropīnam, aconitīnam, digitālem, et alia venēna acria emit? 9. Medicamentarii filius senis absinthii oleum et achillēæ extractum vendēbat. 10. Duo genera actaeæ in officīnā habet,—actæam racemōsam et actæam spicātam. 11. Radix actaeæ appellata est cimicifuga. 12. Cimicifugæ decoctio psoram sanābit. 13. Infusio adiantī tussim molestam sæpe solvet. 14. Aletridis decoctio valde amārum tonicum est.

EXERCISE. 47.

1. The old farmer is buying the oil of wormwood and the extract of yarrow. 2. He asked for a small bottle of the decoction of cimicifuga. 3. The extract of aletris is very bitter. 4. He will buy the extract of aletris as a tonic for his sick son. 5. He will also buy tea and sugar and coffee. 6. Cocaine is the extract of cocoa. 7. The intermittent fever is sometimes cured with the fluid extract of alder. 8. White cohosh grows in the woods. 9. The ointment of chrysarobin is said to cure the psora. 10. Datura stramonium is a common herb, growing in many parts of our country. 11. It yields four officinal preparations,—the extract of stramonium, the fluid extract of stramonium, tincture of stramonium and ointment of stramonium.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Emebas-ne theam et caffeam, Joanne? 2. Ubi saccharum ponēbas? 3. Quid in ampullis vitreis habes? 4. Ubi cicūta, acre venenum, crescit? 5. Quid febris intermittentis bonum remedium est? 6. Nonne nonnunquam sanātur alni fluido extracto? 7. Quis letifera venēna tractat? 8. Quod genus præparationis medicinālis absinthium reddit? 9. Est-ne utile febri extractum aletridis? 10. Nonne actæa nigra in silvis crescit?

CHAPTER XIX.

THIRD CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

78. Learn the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative and perfect infinitive, active and passive of rego.

EXERCISE. 48.

- 1. Rexit, rexerat, rexerit. 2. Rexērunt, rexerant, rexerint. 3. Rexisse, rectus esse. 4. Rectum est, rectum erat, rectum erit. 5. Rexisti, rexeras, rexeris. 6. Rexistis, rexerātis, rexeritis. 7. Reximus, recti sumus. 8. Rexi, rexeram, rexero. 9. Rexerant, recti erant. 10. Recta est, rectus erat, recta erit.
- 1. I have ruled, I had ruled, I shall have ruled. 2. I have ruled, I have been ruled. 3. I had ruled, I had been ruled. 4. You will have ruled, you will have been ruled. 5. To have ruled, to have been ruled. 6. They had ruled, they had been ruled. 7. She has been ruled, she had been ruled. 8. Who has ruled? who will have been ruled? 9. It was ruled, it had been ruled, it will have been ruled. 10. You had been ruled, you had ruled.
- 1. Quis sumpsit? sumtum-ne erat? quid sumptum erit? 2. Duxit, duxisti, duxerat, duxeris. Emptum est, emit, emerat, emptum erit. 4. Vendidistī, venditum est, vendiderant, venditi erint. 5. Posuērunt, posuerant, posuerint. 6. Quis dixit? est-ne dictum? erit-ne dictum? 7. Dixisse, dictum esse. 8. Ubi posuerat? positum est in abaco. 9. Quis poculum in abaco posuit? 10. Quis conīi extractum sumpsit?

VOCABULARY. 22.

Acūtus, -a, -um, adj						•	acute, sharp.
Agō, 3, egī, actum, tr							lead, drive, do.
Compono, 3, -sui, -itum,	tr						compound, make up.
Convalesco, 3, -uī, intr.							recover, gain strength.
Divido, 3, -sī, -īsum, tr.							divide.
Eupatorium, -i, N		•	•				thoroughwort.
Fasciculus, -i, M							small bundle, package.
Hedeoma, -æ, F							pennyroyal.

Mulier, -is, F woman.
Neque, nec nor.
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr occupy, be busy.
Os, oris, N mouth.
Paulum, -ī a little.
Præscribo, 3, -ipsī, -tum, tr prescribe.
Puto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr think, suppose
Rheumatismusi, M rheumatism.
Plerumque, adv usually.
Ulcerosus, -a, -um sore.
Vetulus, -a, -um old, oldish, rather old.

Exercise. 49.

1. Quomodo vales hodie, amīce care? 2. Quod genus præparationis nunc componis? 3. Multa genera remediorum compono et in officina vendo. 4. Nunc pilulas ferri iodidi compono. 5. Ferri redacti sexaginta grana, iodīdi octogintā grāna, glycyrrhīzæ pulveris quinquaginta grāna, acaciæ pulveris duodecim grana, aquæ unciam, balsami tolutāni grana decem, ætheris unciam compono et bene misceo. 6. Misturam in pilulas centum dividam. 7. Hěri quiniæ sulphātis grana vigintī, acidi citricī paulum, ferri et ammoniæ citrātis drachmam unam, sacchari syrupi unciam fluidam unam, aquæ puræ uncias fluidas quinque ægro amīco præscripsī. 8. Præscriptum est quinīnæ et ferri tonicum. 9. Si æger tonicum potābit mane et nocte, mox valēbit. 10. Primo vere amīcus noster, nauta claudus, acūto rheumatismo tentātus est. 11. Juvenis medicus multa¹ præscripserat æger autem non con-12. Quid tu (you) præscripsisti? 13. Opii doses paucas, et quinīnæ sulphātis, et sulphuricum acidum dilūtum præscripsī, et paucis hōris convalescēbat. 14. Est-ne juvenis medicus empiricus? 15. Sic non dico, mi amīce, nec puto. Est bonus vir, et perītus erit. 16. Sic spero.

EXERCISE. 49.

1. Had the druggist made up the prescription of quinine and iron? 2. No; he had been occupied with other prescriptions.

1 Neuter plural,-many things, many remedies.

3. He had made up four preparations of morphia,—acetate of morphia, sulphate of morphia, citrate of morphia and muriate of morphia. 4. An old lady had bought a few small packages of sage, thoroughwort, wormwood and pennyroyal. 5. A decoction of sage is supposed to cure a sore mouth. 6. It is also thought by old women to be a good emmenagogue. 7. The officinal preparation of thoroughwort is called the fluid extract of eupatorium. 8. It is also known by the common name of boneset. 9. A volatile, pungent oil is distilled from pennyroyal. 10. The physician had prescribed for the patient fifteen grains of xanthoxylum. 11. The common name of xanthoxylum is prickly ash. 12. The blue mass¹ had been divided by the druggist into a hundred pills. 13. The skillful physician cured the old soldier's rheumatism with a few doses of salicylic acid.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Habet-ne miles vetus acūtum rheumatismum? 2. Tentavit-ne multa remedia? 3. Quid perītus medicus ægro præscripsit? 4. Non-ne acidum salicylicum dolōrem levābit? 5. Est-ne hedeomæ oleum volatile? 6. Quomodo dicis mistletoe Latīne? 7. Est-ne viscum Latīnum nomen? 8. Quid fennel appellas Latīne? 9. Non-ne est nomen anthemis? 10. Cur sic appellātur? 11. Non-ne quod abundantiam florum habet?

VOCABULARY. 23.

Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj	j	٠	•	•,	٠	•	٠	•	٠	sunny.
Commūnis, -e, adj										common.
Cohors, -tis, F										cohort.
Diu, adv										a long time, a long while.
Frustra, adv										in vain.
Interim, adv										meanwhile.
Ingravesco, 3, intr.,										grow heavy, become worse.
Irātus, -a, -um, adj.										angry.
Locus, -ī, m										place.
Marrubium, -ī, N										horehound.
Nimium, adv										too much, too.

1 Massa hydrargyri.

Potius, adv., compr. deg. of potis, rather.

Sententia, -æ, F. sentiment, thought, opinion.

Traho, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. drag, draw.

Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. use, usurp.

Valetud.narius, -a, -um sickly, infirm.

Exercise. 50.

1. Joannus, agricolæ filius, valetudinarius fuerat. 2. Non peræger 1 erat, et tamen non valebat. 3. Lente in horto et locis apricis ægrötum corpus trahēbat. 4. Pater amans filio pilulas quiniæ, cinchōnæ, hydrargyri empserat. 5. Multa decocta rumicis, lappæ, eupatorii, xanthoxyli etiam paraverat. 6. Medicus quoque tinctūras columbæ, cornī, chirātæ, pruni, et alia tonica frustra præscripserat. 7. Nihil pueri morbum submoverat. 8. Interim Joannus non convalescēbat, potius autem ingravescēbat. 9. Magnum inter medicos erat certamen de genere morbi. 10. Vetus medicus more suo morbum malariam appellabat. 11. "Certe," respondet juvenis medicus, "sic semper dicis; omnem morbum appellas malariam. 12. Si puer parvus ventris dolorem, si puella capitis dolorem, si vetula anus dolorem in membris habet, malaria est causa. 13. Diagnosis tua malariam semper indicat. 14. Explica malariam, si placet." 16. Tum vetus medicus, valde irātus, sic respondit. 17. "Capuf tuum nimium magnum est; omnia continet. nomen morbi est longum et difficile semper usurpas. 19. Si puer psoram communem habet, appellas morbum autalgiam pruriginosam. 20. Si habet ventris dolorem, sapienter appellas hypogastriī algiam." 21. Sic medici jurgābant:—Joannus interim medicamenta foras jactaverat, et mox convalescebat.

EXERCISE. 51.

1. The young physician loves to use very long and difficult words. 2. The volatile oils of lemon, bergamot, spearmint, rosemary, horehound, coriander and cloves are always called by their Latin names. 3. He never calls for oil of bay, wintergreen oil, the oil of allspice, etc.; but oleum myrciæ, oleumgaultheriæ, oleum

^{1&}quot; Per" prefixed to an adjective has the intensive force of "very."

pimentæ, et cetera. 4. He seems to cure a difficult disease if it has a long, Latin name. 5. To cure the ague with a common remedy is easy enough. 6. But to cure febrim quotidiānam sulphate cinchōnæ seems difficult. 7. In the opinion of the old physician, the cause of nearly every disease is malaria. 8. If you are attacked by any sort of fever, by rheumatism or gout; 9. If you have a pain in the head, stomach, limbs, or in any part of the body, malaria is the cause. 10. Is the boy sickly, and does he drag around a feeble body? 11. Give the little boy sulphate of quinine, and drive out the malaria. 12. Our friend has been attacked by malaria, and is growing worse daily (in diem). 13. The physician will prescribe extracts of aletris, taraxicum, gentian and other strong tonics. 14. The old doctor is the bitter foe of malaria.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne omnem morbum malariam putat? 2. Nonne æger convalescit? 3. Num febris intermittens ingravescit? 4. Nonne amīcus valēbit? 5. Nonne juvenis medicus longa nomina morborum usurpāt? 6. Ubi est valetudinarius amīcus? 7. Nonne extracta fluida eupatorii et ālni adjuvābunt? 8. Sumpsīt-ne quinīnæ sulphātem? 9. Habet-ne febrim quotidiānam? 10. Quid febrim intermittentem sanābit?

79. For Translation. 52.

Bubus 1 medicamentum. Præscriptum Catōnis censōris Romāni.

Si morbum bovum metues, sanis dato ² salis micas tres, folia laurea tria, porri libras tres, ulpici spicas tres, alii spicas tres, turis grana tria, herbæ sabīnæ plantas tres, rutæ folia tria, vitis albæ caules tres, fabulos albos tres, carbōnes vivos tres, vini sextarios tres. Miscēto bene. Is ³ jejūnus fiet ⁴ qui ⁵ dabit. Potiōnem in partes tres dividito, ⁶ et unam partem quotidie dato.

¹ Dative. ² Imper. sec. per. sing.,—thou shalt give, or give.`

³ Is, pronoun—he. ⁴ Shall be. ⁶ Qui, relative pronoun—who,

⁶ In the imper.—divide.

80. Præscriptum Catonis ad panem faciendum.1

Panem depsticium isic facito. Manus (hands) mortariumque bene lavato. Farinam in mortarium indito, aquam paulatim addito, subigitoque pulchre. Ubi bene subegeris, defingito, coquitoque sub testu.

81. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Diagnosis, from the Greek dia, through, and gnosis, knowledge,
 —a through knowledge or distinction.
- 2. Eupatorium, called after Mithridates Eupator, who is supposed to have used it as a medicine,—boneset.
- 3. Hypogastralgia, from the Greek upo, under, gaster, stomach, and algos, pain—under-the-stomach-pain; belly-ache.
 - 4. Luxum, from luxare, to put out of place—a dislocation.
 - 5. Malaria, from malus, bad, and aer, air,—bad air.
 - 6. Psora, from Greek psoo, I rub.
 - 7. Pruriginosus, from prurire, to itch.
- 8. Sabria, from salvēre, to be sound; so called from its reputed healing qualities.

VOCABULARY. 24.

Absum, -esse, -fuī be away, absent.
Adjūtor, is, M assistant.
Anglice, adv in English.
Brassica, -æ, F cabbage.
Contundo, 3, -ŭdi -ūsum, tr bruise.
Contūsus, -a, -um, per. part bruised.
Dives, -itis, adj rich.
Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum exact, demand.
Fractūra, -æ, F fracture.
Fasciculus, -i, M bundle, package.
Fæniculum, ·i, N fennel.
Horribilis, -e, adj horrible, dreadful.
Lego, 3, -ēgi, -etum, tr read.
Luxum, -ī, N dislocation.
Latine, adv in Latin.

Ad panem faciendum—for making bread.
 Kneaded.
 Make.
 Que, conj., connecting manus and mortarium—and.
 In an earthen vessel.

Nummus, -ī, M mo	oney, coin.
Nonnunquam, adv	metimes.
Opus, -eris, N wo	ork.
Præparatio, -ōnis, F	preparing, preparation.
Pavito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr tre	emble for fear, fear greatly.
Postea, adv he	reafter.
Purgo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr de	eanse, purge.
Proprius, -a, -um, adj pe	culiar, special.
Serpentaria, -æ, F ser	rpentaria, snake-root.
Similiter, adv	milarly, in like manner.
Ulcus, -eris, N son	re, ulcer.

Exercise. 53.

1. Quot præscripta vendidisti dum aberas, mi puer? 2. Medicus vetus duo præscripta misit, et juvenis medicus, tria. 3. Anus vetula fasciculos paucos salviæ, serpentariæ, menthæ piperātæ, calami, fœniculi emit. 4. Ferri quoque præparationes paucas vendidi. 5. Bene est, mi puer; nummos-ne autem enumerābant? 6. Certe; nummos ab emptoribus semper exigo. Bene est iterum; bonus adjutor es, et nonnunquam eris dives. 8. Ubi autem quinque præscripta sunt? Unum præparavi. Formula est:

RSyr. Papav. alb.								3 ii.
Aquæ fontis			•	•	•	•	٠.	Зvi.
Et mietüra								

10. "Opus tuum inspectābo," legens, "Recipe syrupi papaveris albi drachmas duas; aquæ fontis uncias sex. Fiat mistūra." 11. O puer, horribilis est error tuus! Aquam fortem in phialam indidistī, non aquam fontis. 12. Erravisti-ne similiter in aliis præscriptis? 13. "Non puto, vide autem," respondit puer pavitans. 14. Recipe balsami copaibæ drachmas tres, misturæ acaciæ drachmas sex, liquōris potassæ drachmam unam, syrupi aurantii unciam dimidiam, aquæ distillatæ uncias quatuor. Misce. 15. Bene præparātum est, inquit dominus, cum magnā curā inspectans. 16. Aliud inspectābo:

R.—Liquōris ammoniæ acetātis, unciam. Aquæ antimoniālis, guttas quindecim. Syrupi papaveris albi, drachmam. Misce. 16. Cetera præscripta alio tempore inspectābo. Postea præscripta in abaco pone, et me expecta.

EXERCISE. 54.

1. Cato, the old Roman censor, was a rugged farmer. 2. His book on farming (de rebus rusticis) contains many prescriptions for diseases. 3. He cured nearly every disease with cabbage. 4. Bruised cabbage will thoroughly cleanse old sores and heal wounds immediately. 5. For a fracture or dislocation bind on bruised raw cabbage, and soon it will be well (sanum fiet). 6. The physician wrote in the prescription aquae fontis; but the careless boy read aqua fortis. 7. He had put aqua fortis in the phial for the sick girl. 8. Will you ever make a similar mistake? 9. I will give a prescription in English, and do you write it in Latin. 10. Take a grain of red oxide of mercury, a third part of a grain of opium, a drop of the oil of cloves. 11. Take one drachm of dried carbonate of soda, four scruples of hard soap, twenty drops of the oil of juniper, and a little (of) ginger syrup.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis fuit Cato? 2. Dedit-ne Cato præscripta morbis? 3. Quid fuit proprium remedium morbōrum? 4. Non-ne brassicam salutārem fere omni generi morbi putāvit? 5. Quomodo ulcera vetera purgābat? 6. Quomodo ulcera sanābat? 7. Non-ne medici debent Catōnem legere? 8. Non-ne sunt remedia Catōnis mira? 9. Quid de remediis Catōnis putas?

CHAPTER XX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

81. Adjectives in Latin, as in English, change their terminations to express different degrees of quality: altus, altior, altissimus.

82. They may also be compared, as in English, by means of

adverbs. The adverbs used in Latin are magis, more; maxime, most; magis altus, maxime altus, higher, highest.

83. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

COMPARATIVE.

SUPERLATIVE.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
ior.	ior.	ius.	issimus.	issima.	issimum.

Altus, altior, altissimus, high, higher, highest; levis, levior, levissimus, light, lighter, lightest.

- 84. Adjectives in er have regular comparatives, but add rimus to form the superlative: acer, acerior, acerrimus, sharp, sharper, sharpest. Vetus has veterrimus.
- 85. Six in ilis have regular comparatives, but add limus to the stem to form the superlative; Facilis, difficilis, easy, difficult; similis, dissimilis, like, unlike; gracilis, humilis, slender, low; facilis, -e, easy; facilior, facilius, facilimus, -a, -um.

86.

Irregular Comparison.

bonus, -a, -um,	melior, -ius,	optimus, -a, -um,	good, etc.
malus, -a, -um,	pejor, -ius,	pessimus, -a, -um,	bad, etc.
magnus, ·a, ·um,	major, -us,	maximus, -a, -um,	great, etc.
multus, -a, -um,	, plus,	plurimus, -a, -um,	much, etc.
vetus,	vetustior, -ius,	veterrimus, -a, -um,	old, etc.

87.

Declension of the Comparative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. V. altior,	altius,	altiōres,	altiōr <i>a</i> ,
G. altioris,	altiōr <i>is</i> ,	altiorum,	altiörum,
D. altiori,	altiōr <i>i</i> ,	altioribus,	altiōr <i>ibus</i> ,
Ac. altiorem,	altius,	altiōres,	altiora,
Ab. altiore, -i.	altiõre, -i.	altiōr <i>ibus</i> .	altiōr <i>ibus</i> .

Compare and decline in the comparative, dulcis, -e, sweet; amarus, -a, -um, bitter; audax, ācis, bold; piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy; felix, -īcis, lucky; sapiens, entis, wise.

88. Rule of Syntax.—The comparative degree is followed by the

ablative when quam (than) is omitted; as, quid est amarius quam quinīna? or, quid est amarius quinīnā? What is more bitter than quinine?

VOCABULARY, 25.

EXERCISE. 55.

1. Nova officina tua, medice, multo pulchrior quam vetus est. 2. Major etiam, et replêta medicamentis est. 3. Nonne est facilius et jucundius in pulchriöre officina laborare? 4. Videtur facilius esse, et plura medicamenta vendo. 5. Numerus emptorum in dies (every day) crescit. 6. Vetus medicus multa tonica nunc quotidie præscribit,-malaria ingravescit. 7. Hodie extracta fluida calumbæ, chirātæ, eupatorii, gentiānæ, et quassiæ præscripsit, omnia amāra (bitters) simplicia. 8. Calumba est mitissima omnium amarorum simplicium. 9. Quassia est remedium præstantissimum. 10. Quassia est lignum Picrænæ excelsæ, arböris crescentis in insulā Jamaicā. 11. Medicamentarius tres præparationes quassiæ officinales habet, tinctūram, extractum, fluidum ex-12. Dosis est viginti guttæ ad drachmam tinctūræ, granum unum ad tria grana extracti, minima quinque ad drachmam dimidiam fluidi extracti. 13. Medicus malariam quinīnā, cinchōnā, et aliis potentissimis remediis pugnat.

EXERCISE. 56.

1. There are many vegetable tonics. 2. Quassia is the most active of the simple bitters. 3. The officinal preparations of chirata are the fluid extract and tincture. 4. Solid extracts of chirata are also prepared. 5. The usual dose is one or two grains, but physicians sometimes give much larger doses. 6. Our friend. the old doctor, gives the largest doses. 7. He is said to have given the tough old sailor thirty grains of quinine in one dose. 8. Quassia is more bitter than gentian. 9. Quinine and cinchona will cure intermittent fever. 10. Which (utra) is the better remedy? 11. The usual dose of cinchona is much larger than of quinine. 12. Has a dose of forty grains of quinine ever been given to a patient? 13. Will not so large a dose injure sight and hearing? 14. There are three officinal preparations of quinine sulphate, bisulphate and valerianate. 15. Arsenic is said to be the best remedy for chronic malaria. 16. The dose of quinidinæ sulphas is larger than a dose of quinine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid amarissimum tonicum? 2. Quid est mitissimum? 3. Est-ne præsentius tonicum quam quinia? 4. Est-ne arsenicum melius remedium malariæ eupatore? 5. Non-ne debet dosis cinchōnæ major quam quinīnæ esse? 6. Num febris intermittens pejor febri remittente est? 7. Quis pejōrem febrim quam magistri puer habuit? 8. Quis amīco medico pulchriorem officīnam habet? 9. Non-ne est nova officīna multo pulchrior veteri?

FOR TRANSLATION.

89. Oleum Cacao, vel Butyrum Cacao.

Cacao leniter torre, a corticibus libera, contunde, sacco cannabino include, aquæ bullientis vapōre imprægna, et ope torculāris, cujus² laminæ in aquā fervidā calefactæ sint,³ exprime. Oleum sebaceum, loco calido aut sub aquā fervidā liquātum, post refrigerationem a sedimento impūro separa.

¹ Eyes and ears, oculos et aures.

² Cujus laminæ, whose plates.

³ Calefactæ sint, have been heated.

90. Pasta Gummosa.

Recipe gummi Mimõsæ electi, libras duas, sacchari albissimi libras duas, et solve in aquæ communis libris octo. Cola, et liquorem subsidendo ac defæcando purifica, et in lebetem cupreum purissimum infunde, et leni calore ad mellis spissitudinem evapora. spatula lignea continue agitans. Lebete ab igne remoto, agita sedulo ac celeriter, ut albescat.3 Tum lebētem iterum igni lenissimo admove, et admisce albumina ovorum recentium cum aquæ florum aurantii unciis duabus in spumam densam redacta numero quindecim, et agita, donec massæ aliquantulum exemptum spatulā non amplius defluat.6 Tandem effunde in capsulas papyraceas, bene obtege, et in loco calido caute exsicca. In taleolas scinde, et loco sicco serva. Sit albissima, levis, haud tenax.

CHAPTER XXI.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

91. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the accusative neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending us of the adjective into \bar{e} :

Altus,	altior,	altissimus,	high,
Alte,	altius,	altissime.	highly,
Prudens,	prudentior,	prudentissimus,	prudent,
Prudenter,	prudentius,	prudentissimē,	prudently.

92. When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity:

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	good,
Bene,	melius,	optimē,	well,
Malus,	pējor,	pessimus,	bad,
Male,	pējus,	pessimē,	badly

¹ By settling and draining.

6 Will not drop off.

4"Cum" governs the ablative "unciis dua-

² Having removed the kettle from the fire.

bus," with two ounces. That it may grow white. ⁵ From "redigo," reduced, beaten to.

93. When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective:

	dēterior,	dēterrimus,	worse,
	dēterius,	dēterrimē,	worse,
Novus,		novissimus,	new,
Nove,		novissimē,	newly.

94. A few not derived from adjectives are compared:

Diu,	diutius,	diutissime,	for a long time,
Sæpe,	sæpius,	sæpissime,	oft⊾n,
Satis,	satius,		sufficiently,
Nuper,		nuperrime,	recently.

- 95. Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison, are not compared: *hic*, here; nunc, now; vulgariter, commonly.
- 96. Superlatives in o or um are used in a few adverbs: primo, primum, potissimum.

VOCABULARY. 26.

Abhine, adv since, ago.
Adhuc, adv yet, as yet.
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr stretch, attend, heed.
Fideliter, adv faithfully.
Ita, adv so, thus.
Igitur, conj therefore, then.
Minerālis, -e, adj mineral, metallic.
Nuper, adv recently, lately.
Olim, adv formerly.
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, intr proceed, go.
Repeto, 3, -ii, -ītum seek again, repeat.
Rimōsus, -a, -um, adj full of cracks, leaky.
Saltem, adv at least, at all events.
Tam, adv

EXERCISE. 57.

1. Olim fuit medicus clarissimus. 2. Discipulum in officīnā fideliter docēbat. 3. Discipulus autem non amābat diligenter studēre. 4. Medicus multa ex discipulo de medicamentis sæpe quærēbat. 5. Quondam puero pensum dedit de tonicis mineral-

ibus, et postea sic quærebat. 6. Quid de præparationibus ferri hodie didicisti, mi puer? 7. Fere omnia didici. 8. Itane? Lætus audio.¹ Bonus animus est tuus: Quot solidæ ferri præparationes sunt? Responde celeriter. 9. Numerum exactorum memoriā non teneo; nomina autem possum (I can) repetere. 10. Nomina memoriā tenes, sed non numerum; mirum est; perge igitur. 11. Ferrum reductum, ferrī hypophosphis, ferrī iodidum saccharātum, ferrī phosphas, ferrī pyrophosphas, ferrī sulphas, ferrī sul,—sul—. 12. "Cur hæres? Perge." 13. Cetera nomina nunc memoriā non teneo. 14. Non-ne tenes memoriā ferri sulphatem exsiccatum, et ferrī sulphatem præcipitātum, et ferrī carbonātem saccharātum? 15. Non-ne præparationes ferri nuperrimē didicisti? 16. Certe, omnes hodie didicī, et paucis momentis abhinc repetēbam.¹ 17. Nunc memoriā teneo cetera: sunt ferrī chloridum, ferrī citras, ferrī lactas, ferrī oxālas, ferrī valeriānas.

EXERCISE. 58.

1. How many liquid preparations of iron are there? 2. I learned the number vesterday, but do not remember to-day. 3. Ah, my boy, your tongue seems much longer than your memory. 4. Now I remember; there are five,—tincture of chloride of iron, tincture of acetate of iron, the syrups of iodide and bromide of iron, and wine of the citrate of iron. 5. Have you named (them) all? 6. I think so. 7. You think so! But why not study until you remember? 8. I will not have so lazy a boy in my office. 9. There are nine officinal liquid preparations of iron, and you remember only five! 10. Now, diligently attend, and I will name the other four. 11. The remaining four are liquors,-liquors of chloride, of nitrate, of tersulphate and subsulphate of iron. 12. Will you remember the names? 13. Now, my boy, do not put my words in leaky ears, or you will never be a good druggist. 14. A good druggist ought to be quick and attentive, and not lazv.



^{1 &}quot;Leetus audio." I am glad to hear it 2 "Paucis-abhine," a few moments ago.

CHAPTER XXII.

97. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, I hear .- Stem, audi.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. audiö. Pres. Inf. audīrē, Perf. Ind. audīvī,

Supine.
audītām.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.

audio, audis, audit. PLURAL.

audīmus, audītis, audiunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiēbam, audiēbas, audiēbat.

aud*iēbāmus*, aud*iēbātis*, aud*iēbant*.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiam, audies, audiet. aud*iēmus*, aud*iētis* aud*ient*.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audīvi, audīvisti, audīvit. audīv*īmus*, audīv*istis*,

audīvērunt, or ēre. *

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audīvēram, audīvēras, audīverat. andīv*ērāmus*, audīv*ērātis*, audīv*ērant*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

1 6/64/6 01 4	ver navo noara.
audī <i>vēro</i> ,	audīverīmus,
audīv <i>ēris</i> ,	audīvērūtis,
audīvērit.	audīvērint.
Subj	iunctive.
PR	ESENT.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiam,	aud <i>iāmus</i> ,
aud <i>ias</i> ,	aud <i>iātis</i> ,
aud <i>iat</i> .	audiant.
IMPI	ERFECT.
aud <i>īrem</i> ,	audīrēmus,
audires,	audī <i>rētis</i> ,
audī <i>ret</i> .	audirent.
PEI	RFECT.
audīv <i>ērim</i> ,	audīv <i>ērīmus</i> ,
audī <i>vēri</i> s,	audīv <i>ērīti</i> s,
audīvērit.	audīv <i>ērint</i> .
PLUP	ERFECT.
audīv <i>issem</i> ,	audīv <i>issēmus</i> ,
audīv <i>isses</i> ,	audīvi∢ētis,
audīv <i>isset</i> .	audīv <i>issent</i> .
I mp	perative.
PRES audi, hear thou,	audīte, hear ye.
Fur. audīto, thou shalt hear,	audītēte, ye shall hear,
andīto, he shall hear.	audiunto, they shall hear.
Inj	finitive.
Pres audire	to hear.
Perf. audīvisse	to have heard.
	to be about to hear.
	rticiple.
	-
Pres andiens	hearing.

Fur. auditūrus about to hear.

GEN. audiendā	hearing.
PASSIVE VOICE.—A	UDIOR, I AM HEARD.
	Present Stem, audī.
PRINCIPA	AL PARTS.
Pres. Ind. Perf. 1	Inf. Perf. Ind.
audior, audīr	ī, audītus sum.
Indicati	ve Mood.
	r Tense.
	heard.
-	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audior,	audīmur,
audīris, or re,	audimini,
aud <i>ītur</i> .	audiuniur.
	RFECT.
$oldsymbol{I}$ was	heard.
aud <i>iēbar</i> ,	aud <i>iēbāmur</i> ,
aud <i>iēbāris</i> , or re,	aud <i>iēbāmini</i> ,
$\mathbf{aud}iar{e}bar{a}tur.$	aud <i>iēbantur</i> .
FUT	URE.
I shall or w	ill be heard.
aud <i>iar</i> ,	aud <i>iēmur</i> ,
aud <i>iēris,</i> or re,	aud <i>iēmini</i> ,
audiētur.	audientur.
PERF	ECT.
I have been heard	, or I was heard.
audītus sum,	audītī sumus,
audītus es,	audītī estrs,
anditus set	andītī met

audītus es, audītus est.

audītī sunt.

PLUPERFECT. I had been heard

1 had be	en heard.				
audītus eram,	audītī erāmus,				
audītus cras,	audītī erātis,				
audītus erat.	auditi erant.				
FUTURE	PERFECT.				
I shall or will	l have been heard.				
audītus ero,	audīti erimus,				
audīt <i>us cri</i> s,	audītī eritis,				
audītus erit.	audītī crunt.				
Subju	nctive.				
PRE	BENT.				
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.				
aud <i>iar</i> ,	aud <i>iāmur</i> ,				
aud <i>iāris</i> , or <i>re</i> ,	audiāmini,				
aud <i>iātur</i> .	audiantur.				
IMPE	RFECT.				
aud <i>īrer</i> ,	audī <i>rēmu</i> r,				
aud <i>īrēris</i> , or <i>re</i> ,	audīrēmini,				
audī <i>rētur</i> .	audirentur.				
PERI	RFECT.				
audītus sim,	audītī sīmus,				
audītus sis,	audītī sītis,				
audītus sit.	audītī sint.				
PLUPE	RFECT.				
audītus essem,	auditī essēmus,				
audītus esses,	audītī essētis,				
audītus esset.	audītī essent.				
Impe	rative.				
PRES. audire, be thou heard.	audīmini, be ye heard.				

Infinitive.

audiuntor, they shall be heard.

PRES. audītī to be heard.

PEBF. audītus esse to have been heard.

FUT. audītum īrī to be about to be heard.

7

FUT. auditor, thou shalt be heard,

auditor, he shall be heard.

Participle.

PERF. audītus heard.

GER. audiendus to be heard, deserving to be heard.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

98. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of audio.

EXERCISE. 59.

- 1. Audio, audiebam, audiam. 2. Audit, audiebat, audiet. 3. Audītur, audiebātur, audietur. 4. Audi, audīre. 5. Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiemur. 6. Audīre, audīri. 7. Audītis, audiebātis, audietis. 8. Audis, audīris. 9. Audiunt, audiuntur. 10. Audient, audientur.
- 1. Thou hearest, thou wast hearing, thou wilt hear. 2. I hear, I am heard. 3. He is hearing, he was hearing, he will hear. 4. To be heard, to hear. 5. We were hearing, we were (being) heard. 6. We hear, we heard, we shall hear. 7. They will hear, they will be heard. 8. You heard, you were heard. 9. Hear ye, be ye heard. 10. I hear, I heard, I shall hear.

EXERCISE. 60.

Punio, punish; mollio, soothe, soften; scio, know, know how.

- 1. Puniëbam, molliëbam, sciëbam. 2. Mollītur, punītur, scītur. 3. Puniet, molliet, sciet. 4. Puni, punīte, punimini. 5. Molliētur, puniëtur, sciētur. 6. Non-ne scimus? non-ne punīmur? non-ne sciuntur? 7. Puniam-ne sciet-ne? mollietur-ne? 8. Molliēbant, puniebamini, scient. 9. Non sciunt, non punit, non molliēmus. 10. Punies, sciam, molliēris.
- 1. He was punishing, he was soothing, he was knowing. 2. They will be punished, they will be soothed, they will be known. 3. Be thou punished, soothe (thou), know. 4. I know, he soothes,

we are punishing. 5. Are you not being punished? will he not be soothed? will it not be known? 6. They are being punished, thou wilt be soothed. 7. We punish, we were knowing, they will soothe. 8. Were you being punished? will it be known? will he be soothed? 9. I shall not soften, they will not be punished. 10. I punished, know thou, they soften.

VOCABULARY. 27.

Æstīvus, -a, ·um	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		summer, of the summer.
Asiaticus, -a, -um,									Asiatic.
Ansestheticus, -a, -um.									anæsthetic.
Cholera, -se						•		•	cholera.
Cohibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, .									check, restrain.
Catarrhus, ī	•								catarrh.
Congestio, onis									congestion.
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum,									end, finish.
Invenio, 4, -ēni, -ntum.									find, invent come upon.
Irritatio, -onis									irritation.
Nuper, adv									recently, lately.
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum									know not, ignorant of.
Nondum, adv									not yet.
Malignus, -a, -um									malignant.
Punio, 4, -ivi, -ii, ītum									punish.
Reperio, 4, -erī, -tum.									find (by searching).
Relevo, 1, -āvi, -ātum .									relieve.
Venio, 4, vēni, ventum									come.
Vincio, 4, -xi, -nctum.									bind.

EXERCISE. 61.

1. Medicamentarius perītus in officīnam venit. 2. Ferē omnia genera medicamentōrum scit, et in officīnā habet. 3. Medicus doctus ægerrimo viro medicamenta emit. 4. Si non rectum et potentissimum remedium celeriter reperiet, mors subita mox ægri vitam finiet. 5. Ægrōtus choleram Asiāticam habet. 6. Medicus ægerrimo magnam hydrargyri submuriātis dosam statim dabit. Si magna dosis hydrargyri chloridi mitis dolōrem non molliet, opii quoque doses magnas dabit. 8. Pessimum autem choleræ genus remedium nullum cohibēbit, vel vinciet. 9. Mors sola dolōrem ægrōto finiet. 10. Quum mors atra appropinquābit, tum perīti

medici et medicamentarii omnia remedia potentissima frustra tentābunt. 11. Certum malignæ choleræ remedium nondum repertum est. 12. Vetus amīcus, Indus medicus, tale remedium jactat, nemo alius autem scit.

EXERCISE. 62.

1. Physicians find many new remedies for old diseases. 2. The skillful druggist ought to know and keep 1 in his store all the new remedies. 3. Ought he not to keep the old remedies also? 4. Is not cocaine one of the more recent drugs? 5. Yes. 6. It is a local anæsthetic, very recently discovered. 7. The medicinal preparation is the hydrochlorate of cocaine. 8. What diseases will it relieve or cure? 9. It will soothe the irritation and relieve the congestion of nasal catarrh and hay fever. 10. The wine of coca, or the fluid extract of erythroxylon, is also a nerve stimulant and stomach tonic.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Scit-ne Indus medicus remedium choleræ Asiaticæ? 2. Ubi remedia morbōrum invenit? 3. Nonne in agris remedia reperit? 4. Nonne est Indus medicus sæpe empiricus. 5. Appellat-ne fere omnem morbum malariam? 6. Cur sic morbum appellat? 7. Nonne est quod nescit verum nomen? 8. Scis-ne officinālem præparatiōnem cocainæ? 9. Est-ne anæstheticum locāle?

99. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Anæstheticus, from Greek words a, primitive, meaning not, and aisthanomai, I feel—tending to take away or prevent feeling.
 - 2. Aurantium, from aurum, gold; so called from the color.
- 3. Catarrhus, from Greek words kata, downwards, and reo, I flow.
 - 4. Emeticum, from the Greek emeo, I vomit.
 - 5. Emplastrum, from the Greek emplasso, I spread upon.
- 6. Gaultheria, called after Dr. Gaulthier, of Quebec-winter-green.

1 Habeo.

- 7. Lavandula, from lavare, to wash; so called from being used in baths.
 - 8. Letifer, from letum, death, and ferre, to bear-death-bearing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOURTH CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

100. Learn the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of audio.

EXERCISE. 63.

- 1. Audīvi, audiveram, audivero. 2. Audītus est, audītus erat, audītus erit. 3. Audiveram, audivimus, audiverimus. 4. Audiverant, audīti erant. 5. Audivistī, audiveras, audiveris. 6. Audīvisse, audītus esse. 7. Audīverātis, audīti erātis. 8. Audīvit, audiverat, audiverit.
- 1. Thou hast heard, thou hadst heard, thou wilt have heard.
 2. They have been heard, they had been heard, they will have been heard.
 3. I have heard, I have been heard.
 4. To have been heard, to have heard.
 5. We have heard, we had heard, we shall have heard.
 6. We have been heard, we had been heard, we shall have been heard.
 7. You have heard, you have been heard.
 8. He had heard, he had been heard.

VOCABULARY, 27.

Ahēnus, -a, -um brazen.

Antīquus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun) old, ancient.

Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. lay open, disclose.

Chemicus, -a, ·um, adj. (also noun) chemical, chemist.

Carmen, -inis, N. song, charm.

Erudio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . instruct.

Gigno, 3, genui, -itum, tr. . . beget, bear, spring forth.

Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . sing, chant, charm.

Nutrio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . nourish, nurture.

Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr. . . . get acquainted with, learn, per tr., know.

Protego, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . protect.

Periculõsus, -a, -um dangerous.

Tracto, 1, -āvi, -ātum handle, deal with.

Usitātus, -a, -um usual, customary.

Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . clothe.

Veneficus, -ī poisoner.

Vennenōsus, -a, -um poisonous.

EXERCISE. 64.

1. Medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit. 2. Fabricius medicum vinxit et ad Pyrrhum misit. 3. Dux Romānus domino servi dolum aperuit. 4. Medicus Pyrrhi scivit homines interficere venēno. 5. Multa venēni genera repererat, et tentāverat. 6. Multa venēna terrā genita antiquissimis temporibus nota sunt. 7. Mineralia venēna non tam bene nota erant. 8. Hannibal dicitur venēnum in annulo semper habuisse. 9. Habuit-ne in annulo extrāctum letālis hyoscyami, vel aconīti, vel alīus acerrimi alicujus venēni? 10. Quod venēnum Nero juveni fratri dedit? 11. Interficere venēno inter Romānos usitatum crimen erat. 12. Veneficus non sæpe a Romānis puniebātur.

EXERCISE. 65.

1. Nero did not punish, but nourished poisoners. 2. Poisoners were very useful to the cruel emperor. 3. He, therefore, kept many in his hall, and instructed them in their wicked art. 4. They learned to kill enemies with the quickest poisons. 5. They had often handled the deadly nightshade, hemlock and aconite. 6. He had found such men useful, and did not like to be without useful friends. 7. Medēa, the most skillful sorceress of the ancients, had discovered many vegetable poisons. 8. She had not yet heard much of acid and mineral poisons. 9. Chemists had not yet discovered nitric, sulphuric and oxalic acids, nor the chloride of antimony, carbonate of lead and nitrite of mercury. 10. The deadly hemlock, hellebore, nux vomica, opium and many other

^{1 &}quot;Venēna—genita," vegetable poisons—poisons produced by the earth.

2 Genitive of "aliquis"—some.

3 Omit.

4 Venefica.

active poisons had been discovered by the sorceress. 11. They used to seek herbs by moonlight, and cut them with a brazen sickle. 12. They also used to repeat a charm while they were preparing the poisons. 13. The charm was often regarded more dangerous than the poison.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis fuit Medēa? 2. Quis Medēam artem veneficam docuit? 3. Ubi venēna repererat? 4. Interfecit-ne Medēa fratrem venēno? 5. Quis Medēam artibus veneficis erudiverat? 6. Quomodo Pyrrhus de dolo servi audīvit? 7. Quid medico regis Fabricius dixit? 8. Nonne servum vinxit, et ad dominum misit? 9. Quando venit Medicus Pyrrhī ad Fabricium?

CHAPTER XXV.

101. THIRD CONJUGATION.—VERBS IN 10.

102. A FEW verbs of the Third Conjugation form the present indicative in io, ior, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels.

103. Conjugation of Capio.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Căpio, I take.—Stem, căp.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf.

Perf. Ind.

Supine.

o, căpere, ce Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR. Căpio, căpis, căpit. PLURAL.

căpimus, căpitis, căpiunt.

¹ Luna lucente. ² Omit.

IMPERFECT.

căpiebam, -iebrs, -iebat. căpiebāmus, -iebātis, -iebant. FUTURE. căpiam, -ies, -iet. căpiemus, -ietis, -ient. PERFECT. cepī, -isti, -it. cepimus, -istis, -erunt or -ere. PLUPERFECT. cēpēram, -ēras, -ērat. cēpērāmus, -ĕrātis, -ĕrant. FUTURE PERFECT. ceperimus, -eritis, -erint. cepero, -eris, -erit. Subjunctive. PRESENT. căpiāmus, -iātis, -iant. căpiam, -ias, -iat. ١ IMPERFECT. căperem, -eres, -eret. căperemus, -eretis, -erent. PERFECT. ceperimus, -eritis, -erint. ceperim, -eris, -erit. PLUPERFECT. cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent. cēpissem, -isses, -isset. Imperative. SINGULAR. PLURAL. Pres, cape. căpîte. Fur., căpito, căpitōte, căpiunto. căpito. Infinitive. Participle. Pres., căpere. Pres., căpiens. Perf., cēpisse, Fur., captūrus esse. Fur., captūrus.

Gerund.

GEN., căpiendi. DAT., căpiendo. Acc., căpiendum.

ABL., căpiendo.

Supine.

Acc., captum.

ABL., captu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Inf. Pres. Ind. Perf. Ind. capior. capī. captus sum.

> Indicative Mood. PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR. PLUBAL. capior, caperis, capitur. capimur, capimini, capiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

capiēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur. capiebāmur, -iebāmini, -iebantur. 1

FUTURE.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur. ı capiemur, -iemini, -ientur.

PERFECT.

capti sumus, estis, sunt. captus sum, es, est.

PLUPERFECT.

captus eram, eras, erat. capti erāmus, erātis, erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

captus ero, eris, erit. capti erimus, eritis, erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR. PLURAL. capiar, -iāris, -iātur.

capiāmur, -iāmini, -iantur.

IMPERFECT.

caperer, -erēris, -erētur. 1 caperémur, -eremini, -erentur.

PERFECT.

captus sim, sis, sit. capti sīmus, sītis, sint.

PLUPERFECT.

captus essem, esses, esset. capti essēmus, essētis, essent.

Imperative.

Pres., capere. capimini. Fur, capitor,

capitor, capiuntor. Infinitive.

PRES., capi. PERF., captus esse. Fut., captum īri. Participle.

PERF., captus Fut., capiendus.

CHAPTER XXVI.

104. Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of capio.

EXERCISE. 65.

- 1. Capiunt, capiēbant. 2. Capior, capiēbar, capiar. 3. Capimur, capiebāmur, capiēmur. 4. Capis, caperis. 5. Cepi, captus sum. 6. Capimus, ceperāmus, ceperimus. 7. Capta sunt, capta erant, capta erunt. 8. Cape, capere. 9. Capere, capi. 10. Cepisse, captus esse.
- 1. We are taking, we were taking, we shall be taking. 2. Take, be taken. 3. Thou art taking, thou wast taking, thou wilt take. 4 You have taken, you had taken, you will have taken. 5. It is taken, it was taken, it will be taken. 6. I was taking, I was taken. 7. To take, to have taken. 8. To be taken, to have been taken. 9. It has been taken, it had been taken, it will have been taken. 10. We have taken, we have been taken.

VOCABULARY. 28.

Administratio, -ōnis, F. . . . practice, administration.
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . summon, send for.
Aliquando, adv. sometimes.
Concipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr., conceive, contract, take.
Conjicio, 3, -jēci, -ectum, tr. . throw together, cast, fling.
Conjicere in vincula . . . to imprison.
Difficilis, -e, adj. . . . difficult.
Facio, 3, fēcī, factum, tr. . make, do.
Interrogo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . question, examine.
Interficio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr., kill, slay.
Inspicio, 3, -exi, spectum, tr. look into, inspect.
Jacio, 3, jēci, jactum, tr. . . throw.
Nocens, -entis, adj. . . . harmful, destructive.

Nemo, -inis, M. and F. . . . no one.

Pax, pacis, F. peace.

Procul, adv far, at a distance.

Repugnans, -antis, part.-adj., incompatible.

Requiesco, 3, evi, etum, intr., rest, repose.

Stultus, -a, -um, adj foolish, a fool (denotes only a momentary error).

Stolidus, -a, -um, adj stupid, dull, blockhead (denotes a character).

Scelestus, -a, -um, adj . . . vicious, wicked, cursed.

Subito, adv suddenly.

Ut, adv how, as, just as.

EXERCISE. 66.

1. Medice, ut æger amīcus noster, vetus agricola, valet? 2. Requiescit in pace,—empiricus miserum interfecit. 3. Empiricus miserum interfecit! Quomodo fecit? 4. Nonne amici agricolæ scelestum empiricum capient et interficient? 5. Non sic facient. quod empiricus est medicus, et secundum legem interficit. 6. Nemo medico injuriam faciet; medici persona sacra est. 7. Choleram Asiaticam agricola subito concepit, et medicum arcesivit. 8. Empiricus indoctus forte audivit, et statim venit. 9. Primum ægro dedit quindecim grana hydrargyri chloridi mitis. 10. Deinde, quod dolor vehemens fuit, opii dosam magnam dedit. 11. Æger autem celeriter ingravescebat, et jam haud procul a morte fuit. 12. Stolidus empiricus iterum notas morbi inspiciēbat. guis ægri impurissimus est," inquit stolidus; "magnā dose iodidi potasii eget; convalescet statim, quum sanguis purificatus est." 14. Sic dicens misero agricolæ iodidī potasii viginti grana dedit. 15. Mistūra medicamentorum in stomacho facta est rubrum iodidum potasii, ægrum fere statim interfēcit; et tamen scelestus empiricus vivit!

EXERCISE. 67.

1. Our old friend, the sturdy farmer, was killed by a stupid quack. 2. What! a quack killed our friend! 3. How was it done? Did he kill him with a sword? 4. No, he killed our good friend with medicine, according to law. 5. The quack is a doctor, you know, and kills men by law. 6. Not knowing the nature

1 "Facta est,"--became. 2 Per leges.

of his drugs, he mixes incompatible medicines, and sometimes kills men. 7. The mixture of medicines in the stomach of our friend became corrosive sublimate, a most deadly poison. 8. There ought to be inscribed on his tombstone: "Killed by a quack." 9. The wretch ought to be imprisoned at once 10. I know, but the stupid fellow is a doctor, and kills according to law. 11. Will not our legislators change the law, and punish such men?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis est empiricus? 2. Quid scit empiricus de medicīnā?
3. Sunt-ne multi empirici? 4. Sciunt-ne empirici medicamenta recte miscēre? 5. Nonne nonnunquam letiferas mistūras parant?
6. Est-ne hydrargyri chloridum mite periculōsum? 7. Si addes iodidum potasii, nonne erit mistūra periculōsa? 8. Talis-ne mistūra unquam ab empirico data est? 9. Scis-ne empiricum? 10. Eris-ne unquam empiricus?

Before advancing farther, the pupil is advised to review carefully the four conjugations.

CHAPTER XXVII.

105.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

- 106. The stem ends in u.
- 107. Rule of Gender.—Nouns in us are masculine, and those in u are neuter.
- 108. But the following nouns and a few others are feminine: acus, needle; domus, house; Idus (plur.), Ides; manus, hand; tribus, tribe.

Spiritus, m	Genu, N., knee.						
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.				
N. V. spiritus, G. spiritūs,	spiritūs, spirituum,	genū, genūs,	genua, genuum,				
	¹ Miser.						

D. spiritui (ū), Ac. spiritum, Ab spiritū.			spirit <i>ībus</i> , spirit <i>ūs</i> , spirit <i>ībus</i> .	genű, genű, genű	genua,
109.			Terminations) .	
	N. V	. us	ūs	ũ	ua
	G.	ūs	uum	นึ8	uum
	D.	$u\bar{\imath}~(\bar{u})$	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus)
	Ac.	um,	ūs	ū	ua
	Ab.	ū	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus).

- 110. The fourth declension is a modification of the Third. Thus, spiritus is for spirituis, spiritum for spirituem, spiritu for spiritue, etc.
- 111. Artus, joint; partus, birth; tribus, tribe; sometimes portus, harbor; veru, a spit; also dissyllables in cus have the termination ubus in the dative and ablative plural.
 - 112. Decline together spiritus alcoholicus, genu meum, manus mea.

VOCABULARY. 29.

Adventus, -us, M	 •	coming, arrival.
Bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum, tr		drink.
Cerasus, -i, F		cherry-tree.
Desisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum, intr		cease, leave off.
Fructus, -us, M		fruit.
Frumentum, -i, N		corn, grain.
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj		Gallic, French.
Haustus, -us, M		drink, draught.
Impono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr		put in, place in or upon.
Impiger, -a -um, adj		diligent, active.
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr		paint.
Potus, -us, M		a drink.
Pistillum, -i, N		pestle
Rogātus, -us, M	 	request, inquiry, desire.

EXERCISE. 68.

Dominus et puer in officinā sunt, medicamenta inspectantes.
 Mi puer, quid ante adventum meum mane vendidisti?
 Miles vetus rubro naso magnum potum spiritus frumenti potāvit, et ampullam magnam spiritus vini Gallici emit.
 Erat-ne nasus mili-

tis veteris ruberrimus? 5. Certe ruberrimus erat; fructus cerasī non rubrior est. 6. Nimium spiritum frumenti bibit. Vendidistine alia medicamenta? 7. Paucas ampullas parvas spirituum camphoræ, et ætheris et ammoniæ et lavendulæ etiam vendidi. 8. Laetus audio, mi puer! multa genera spirituum vendidisti;—bene fecisti; magnus medicamentarius aliquando eris. 9. Habemus-ne omnes spiritus officināles in abacis? 10. Nescio; quot omnīno sunt? 11. Nonne scis? Nomina et numera. 12. Puer incipit magnā voce :- "Spiritus ætheris, compositus spiritus ætheris, spiritus nitrosī ætheris, ammoniæ aromaticus spiritus, anīsi spiritus. aurantii spiritus, camphoræ spiritus, chloroformi spiritus, cinnamomi spiritus, frumenti spiritus, gaultheriæ spi---- " 12. "Satis, puer. desiste: aut meum spiritum interficies; omnes spiritus officināles Pharmacopæiæ sunt viginti; cras disces omnes. 13. Nunc pistillum in mortario valida manu move. 14. Manibus nunc, non voce, labora."

EXERCISE. 69.

1. Where are all of our flasks of whiskey and brandy, my boy? 2. There were forty bottles on the high shelf. 3. You have not sold (them) all, have you? 4. Certainly, I have sold every bottle. 5. When the malaria is bad there is a great desire for whiskey and other alcoholic spirits. 6. I know it; the malaria is very bad now; fill all the bottles again immediately. 7. Here comes the old soldier again, holding a bottle in his hand. 8. We shall never sell the poor fellow whiskey or brandy again. 9. He has painted his nose enough already. 10. Did the old doctor send any prescriptions? 11. Yes, he sent two or three. 12. "Take ten drops of the tincture of castoreum, fifteen drops of the spirit of nitric æther, six grains of the nitrate of potassa and an ounce of the water of allspice." 13. "Mix, make a draught, and give to the patient when the fever is troublesome." 14. "Give a second draught also early in the morning, with a little of the spirit of lemon."

1 Laetus audio-I am glad to hear it.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid nasum militis veteris rubrum facit? 2. Ubi spiritum frumenti emit? 3. Num in officinā medicamentarii emit? 4. Est-ne officīna in civitāte Kansensi? 5. Quis, nisi æger, et jussu medici et jurejurando, emit spiritum frumentī in civitate Kansensi? 6. Quid in manu dextrā habet miles? 7. Nonne est ampulla in lævā manu? 8. Est-ne spiritus odorātus in ampullā? 9. Quot olea in spiritu odorāto sunt? 10. Nonne quinque olea sunt? Nomina olea, si placet.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

113. FIFTH DECLENSION.

- 114. THE stem ends in \tilde{e} .
- 115. Rule of Gender.—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except dies, day, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

Dies, day	/ •	Res, thir	ıg, affair.	Terminations.			
Sing.	PLU.	Sing.	PLU.	Sing.	PLU.		
N. V., dies,	diēs,	rēs,	rēs,	ēs,	ēs,		
G., dieī,	diērum,	rēī,	rērum,	ēī,	ērum,		
D., diēī,	diēbus,	rēī,	rēbus,	ēī,	ēbus,		
Ac., diem,	diēs,	rem,	rēs,	em,	ēs,		
Ab., diē,	diēbus.	rē,	rēbus.	ē,	ēbus.		

- 116. Only dies and res are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have the nominative and accusative plural.
- 117. Decline together res publica, state; in the singular, bona fides, good faith; dies quintus, fifth day.

		V	OC.	AΒ	UJ	. A.	RY	•	3	υ.	
Ars, artis, F											art.
											faith, trust, confidence.
Abies, ēi, F.											fir-tree.

Humānus, -a, -um, adj human.	
Nam, conj for.	
Postquam, conj after, after that.	
Amitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr lose, let go, send	away.
Γer, adv three times, thric	е.
Celsus, -i, M Celsus, Roman p	hysician.
Liber, -bri, M book.	•
Tenax, -ācis, adj tenacious, holdin	g fast.
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj high, tall.	. •
Fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum, tr deceive, disappoi	nt.
Statio, -onis, F a post, a station,	
Meridies, -ēi, m noon.	•
Basis, -is, F base.	

EXERCISE. 70.

1. Omnium rerum humanārum spes est optima. 2. Nam spem sæpe habēmus postquam omnes res ceteras amisimus. 3. Ars medici ægro viro fidem facit. 4. Ægrōtus vir in dies convalescit. 5. Febriculam ter in die habet. 6. Celsus, medicus clarissimus pæne in republicā Romānā, octo libros de medicīnā scripsit. 7. In nostrā rēpublicā quoque sunt multi medici clari, et multi empirici mali. 8. Pauca remedia ex abie habēmus. 9. Abies tenācem picem e cortice exsūdat. 10. Abies excelsa emplastrum picis Burgundicæ, et emplastrum picis cum cantharide præbet. 11. Abies Canadensis emplastrum picis Canadensis præbet.

EXERCISE. 71.

1. In all things be of good courage. 2. Put entire confidence in your physician. 3. A good physician will not often disappoint your expectations. 4. Your confidence will increase daily. 5. Like a brave soldier, he will be on guard day and night, and will ward off the return of disease. 6. Give the patient a draught of the extract of euonymus three times a day,—morning, noon and night. 7. The fir-tree furnishes three kinds of pitch plasters. 8. Name the three kinds. 9. The Canada fir furnishes the basis for pitch plasters.

1 Bono animo. 2 Omit. 3 Ut. 4 In statione.

118. Rule of Syntax.—The ablative of specification is used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be done: as claudus alterō pede, lame in one foot; moribus similes, similar in character; virtūte præcēdunt, they excel in courage; numero ad duodecim, about twelve in number.

CHAPTER XXIX.

119. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

Vis, F .	Deus, M.	Senex, N.	Jupiter.
Force, strengt	h. God.	Old man.	Jupiter.
	Singul	AR.	-
N. V. vis,	deus,	senex,	Jupiter,
G. vīs,	deī,	senis,	Jovis,
D. vī,	deō,	senī,	Jovī,
Ac. vim,	deum,	senem,	Jovem,
Ab. vī.	deō.	sene.	Jove.
	PLURA	L,	
N. V. vīrēs	deī, diī, dī,	senēs,	
G. vīrium,	deōrum, deūm,	senum,	
D. vīribus,	deīs, diīs, dīs,	senibus,	
Ac. vīrēs,	deōs,	senēs,	
Ab. virilus.	deīs, diīs, dīs.	senibus.	
Iter, N.	Bos, M. and	! F.	Domus, F.
Way.	Ox, cow	•	House.
•	Singul	AR.	
N. V. iter,	bos,		domus,
G. itineris,	bovis,		domūs,
D. itinerī,	bovī,		domuī, ō,
Ac. iter,	bov <i>em</i> ,		domum,
Ab. itinere.	bove.		domō, ū.

PLUBAL.

N. V. itinera, bovēs, domūs,
G. itinerum, bovum, boum, domuum, ōrum,
D. itineribus, bōbus, būbus, domibus,
Ac. itinera, bovēs, domōs, ūs,
Ab. itineribus. bōbus, būbus. domibus.

120. Prescriptions for Translation.

 Recipe,—Guaiaci ligni rasī, unciam unam, Sassafras radīcis, unciam dimidiam, Aquæ distillātæ, libras duas.

Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctionis i adde glycyrrhīze radīcis contūsæ drachmas duas, et cola. Æger cochleāria tria ter die capiat.

Recipe,—Balsami copaibæ, drachmas tres,
 Mistūræ acaciæ, drachmas sex,
 Liquōris potassæ drachmam unam cum semisse,
 Syrupi aurantii, unciam dimidiam,
 Aquæ destillātæ, uncias quattuor cum semisse.

Misce. Æger capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quaque a quarta hora.

3. Recipe,—Antimonii potasii tartratis, granum dimidiam, Aquæ puræ, unciam.

Misce, et ægro haustum statim da, et repete post horas duas, si ventriculus emeticum non antea rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit.

CHAPTER XXX.

121. PRONOUNS.

- 122. Pronouns may be divided into six classes:
- (1) Personal, tu, thou,
- (2) Possessive, meus, my,
- (3) Demonstrative, hīc, this,
- (4) Relative, qui, who,
- (5) Interrogative, quis, who?,
- (6) Indefinite, aliquis, some one.
 - 1 Sub finem coctionis-towards the end of the boiling.
 - 2 Quaque quarta hora-every fourth hour; time when.

123. Personal Pronouns.

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERSON. 124. Ego, I.

SINGULAR.

nos, we. nostrum or nostri, of us. nobis, to, for us. nos, us. (a) nobis, by us.

PLURAL

N. ego, *I*.

G. meī, of me. D. mihī (mī), to, for me. Ac. mē, me.

Ab. (ā) mē, by me.

SECOND PERSON.

125. Tu, thou.

N. tū, thou.
G. tuī, of thee.
D. tibĭ, to, for thee.
Ac. tē, thee.
Ab. (ā) tē, by thee.

võs, you, ye.
vestrum or vestrī, of you.
võbīs, to, for you.
võs, you.
(ā) võbīs, by you.

THIRD PERSON. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN. 126. Sui, of himself, etc.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N	
G. sui, of himself, herself, itself.	suī of themselves.
D. sibi, to, for himself, etc.	sibī, to, for themselves.
Ac. sē (sēsē), himself, etc.	sē (sēsē), themselves.
Ab. (a), se (sese), by himself, etc.	(a) se (sese), by themselves.

- 127. For the personal pronoun of the third person the demonstrative is, ea, id, he, she, it, is generally used. But when reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence, the reflexive personal, suī, is used; Omnes homines se amant, all men love themselves.
- 128. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are only used for emphasis or contrast: Ego sum ægrötus, tu vales, I am sick, you are well.
 - 129. "With me, with you," etc., are always expressed by mecum,

tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, the preposition cum being always appended to the ablative of the personal pronoun.

130. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are often used with a reflexive sense: Tu te amas, thou lovest thyself; Ego mihi noceo, I injure myself.

131. Possessive Adjective Pronouns.

132. From personal pronouns are formed the possessives:

Meus, -a, -um	•	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠.	•	•	my, mine.
Noster, -tra, -trum												our, ours.
Tuus, -a, -um												
Vester, -tra, -trum												your, yours.
Suus, -a, -um												his, hers, its, their.

133. Possessives are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions; but meus has in the vocative singular masculine generally mi, sometimes meus, and in the genitive plural sometimes meum instead of meorum.

VOCABULARY. 31.

Æque, auv.	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	equally, in same degree.
Ac, conj					•			•					and; with comp., as, than.
Elixir, -iris,	N.												elixir.
Injucundus, -	a,	-u	ım,	a	dj.								disagreeable, unpleasa nt.
Ludus, -i, M.													play, sport, game.
Os, -oris, N													mouth, face.
Quasi, conj.													as if.
Reservo, 1, -	ivi	ί, ·	āt:	un	n,	tr.							reserve.
Sed, conj													but.
Signum, -ī, N	۲.												sign, mark symptom.
Suavis, -e, ad	ij.												pleasant, agreeable.
Sanus, -a, -ur	'n,	ac	dj.										sound, well.
			-										safety, health.

EXERCISE. 72.

1. Tu ægrötus es, ego valeo. 2. Tu medicamenta amāra capis, ego saccharum, nuces, et alias res dulces. 3. Tu pilulas gentiānæ, leptandræ, podophylli, et aloes extractum sumis; ego elixir aurantii, et cetera elixiria, et omnes confectiones suaves. 4. Nobis syr-

upos aurantii, amygdalæ, sarsaparillæ, rosæ,—omnes syrupos bonos medicus præscribet; sed vobis syrupos scillæ, allii, ipecacuanhæ,--omnes syrupos injucundos. 5. Juvenis medicus nimium se laudat. quasi ipse ægrum virum sanum fecerat. 6. Vetus medicus non sæpe se laudat, sed semper artem suam et medicinam. icus miser quondam medicamentis suis se interfecit. 8. Sine te. mi medice care, miserrimus sum. 9. Tu vales, medice, quod pilulas tuas nunquam aloes, asafœtidæ, antimonii, et ceterarum rerum capis, sed nobis miseris præparas. 10. Tu naturalia vina bibis, nobis vīna aloes, colchici radīcis, ferri, ferri citrātis, ipecacuānhæ. opii, rhei præscrībis. 11. Nobis das omnes res amāras, tibi omnia 12. Tu medicamenta tua non capis. 13. Sumus-ne bona reservas. ægrōti, quod medicamenta tua capimus? 14. Ego posthac non capiam tinctūras belladonnæ, capsici, chirātæ, cinchōnæ, gelsemii. et extracta fluida taraxici, stillingiæ, serpentariæ, nucis vomicæ, et alia genera injucunda medicatārum præparationum. 15. Tum ego. æque 1 ac tu, semper valēbo; te intelligo; me ludos non iterum facies.

EXERCISE. 73.

1. Your health is dear to you, mine to me. 2. You also, O boy, love liquorice; I see the sign on your face. 3. I like peppermint troches. 4. When sick, we all take your quinine and iron pills, doctor. 5. Bitter medicines are acceptable to us when sick, but not pleasing. 6. The young doctor often praises himself. 7. Our physician prescribed for us three preparations of honey,—honey pure and simple, rose honey and clarified honey. 8. The prescriptions of the old physician are used by you, by me, by thee,—by us all. 9. With us you will be happy. 10. With you and without you, O doctor, we shall be equally happy. 11. Do you swallow your own pills; we have had enough.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ego-ne pilulas asafœtidæ devorābo? 2. Quis cinchōnæ pil-

Æque ac tu, just the same as you; lit., I equally as you.
 When sick, ægroti.
 Acceptable, gratus.
 Pleasing, jucundus.

ulas dēvorābat? 3. Nonne tibi taraxici extractum præscriptum est? 4. Quis nobis syrupum scillæ præscripsit? 5. Nonne est medicus expertus vobiscum? 6. Num nimium se laudat? 7. Nonne nos desiderābis, medice? 8. Nonne nos pilulas tuas desiderabimus? 9. Portabis-ne pilulas tecum, amīce?

CHAPTER XXXI.

134. SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS.

- 1. Calendula, from calenda, calends—the first day of the Roman month; so called from flowering every calend.
 - 2. Capsicum, from the Greek kapto, I bite.
- 3. Experimentum, from ex, out of, per, through, and ire, to go—a going through and coming out.
 - 4. Extractum, from ex, out, and trahere, to draw.
- 5. Elixir, probably from the Greek elko, I extract, or alexo, I aid.
- 6. Gentiāna, from Gentius, king of Illyria, who used some species of the plant medicinally.
- 7. Sarsaparilla, from the Spanish zarsa, briar, and parilla, a little vine.

135. Demonstrative Pronouns.

PARADIGMS. IS, IDEM, IPSE.

136. Is, that, this; also, he, she, it.

SIN	IGULAR.		PLURAL.				
N. is,	ea,	id.	eī, iī,	eæ,	ea.		
G. ējus,	ējus,	ējus.	eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum.		
D. eī,	eī,	eī.	eīs iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.		
Ac. eum,	eam,	id.	eōs,	eās,	ea.		
Ab. eō,	eā.	eō.	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, i īs .		

137. Idem, same.

8:	INGULAR.		PLURAL.			
N. idem,	eadem,	ĭdem.	{ eīdem, iīdem,	eædem,	eădem.	
G. ējusdem,	ējusdem,	ējusdem.	eōrundem,	eārundum,	eõrundum.	
D. eīdem,	eīdem,	eīdem.	{ eisdem, iisdem,	eīsdem, iīsdem,	eïsdem. iïsdem.	
Ac. eundem,	eandem,	ĭdem.	eösdem,	eāsdem,	eădem.	
Ab. eōdem,	eādem,	eōdem	{ eīsdem, iīsdem,	eïsdem, iïsdem,	eīsdem. iīsdem.	

138. Ipse (self, himself, etc.).

Sing	ULAR.		Plural.			
N. ipse, ip)6a,	ipsum.	ipsi	ipsæ	ipsa.	
G. ipsīus, ip	sīus,	ipsīus.	ipsõrum,	ipsārum,	ipsörum.	
D. ipsī, ip	sī,	ipsī.	ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.	
Ac. ipsum, ip	sam,	ipsum.	ipsōs,	ipsās,	ipsa.	
Ab. ipsō, ip	8ã.,	ipsō.	ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.	

- 139. These pronouns, like adjectives, agree with nouns expressed or understood; *īdem* and *ipse* also with pronouns.
- 140. Is is very often used as a personal pronoun, meaning he, she, it, they; also as the antecedent of qui, who: es qui, he who.
- 141. Idem is compounded of is and the suffix dem. Idem is for isdem; idem for iddem; eundem, etc., for eumdem, etc.; eorundem, etc., for eorumdem, etc.
- 142. Ipse, self (intensive), is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun expressed or understood, and must be distinguished from $s\bar{e}$, self (reflexive):
- (1) Medicus ipse veniet, the doctor himself (and not another) will come.
 - (2) Medicum ipsum vidi, I saw the doctor himself.
- (3) Medicus se culpat nimium, the doctor blames himself too much.
- (4) Miles fratrem, dein se ipsum interfecit, the soldier killed his brother, then himself.
 - 5. Decline together is homo, that man; ea gutta, that drop; id

extractum, that extract; idem dies, the same day; eadem manus, the same hand; idem corpus, the same body; vir ipse, the man himself.

VOCABULARY. 32.

Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr draw out, elicit.
Erudītus, -a, -um, adj learned, refined, civilized.
Fontanus, -a, -um, adj of a fountain or spring.
Infundo, 3, ·fudi, -fusum, tr pour in.
Populus, i, M a people, nation.
Pharmacopæia, -æ, F a standard for preparing medicines.
Quidem, conj indeed, even.
Scriptor, -oris, M writer.
Scriptum, -i, N a writing, written work.
Thebæ, -ārum, F Thebes in Africa.
Vetus, -eris
Vetustus, -a, -um
Antiquus, -a, -um

EXERCISE. 74.

1. Pharmacopœia medicamentarii liber pretiosissimus est; formulas ejus diurnā nocturnāque manu tractat. 2. Librum fidum amīcum existimat; eum magis quam te amat. 3. Formulis ejus remedia multa præparat. 4. Formulæ eædem sapientī mēdicamentariō divitias præbent. 5. Formulæ semper eædem sunt, et, si qualitas medicamentorum est semper eædem, eosdem eventus præbēbunt. 6. Dominus ipse dies noctesque pharmacopœiæ¹ dat; nonne adjutor ejus idem facere debet? 7. Si id non faciet nunquam bonus medicamentarius erit. 8. Est mihi formula scripta Latīne:

Aqua Asafætidæ.

- "R.—Asafœtidæ drachmas tres, infunde aquæ fontānæ quantitātem sufficientem, et destillatione elice uncias sex. Sit² turbida."
- 9. Adjūtor medicamentarii eandem formulam sæpe vidit forsan;

¹ In dative.

2 Let it be.

eam autem non intelligit, quod Latīne scripta est. 10. Idem quoque præscripta Latīna non facile legit.

EXERCISE. 75.

1. Celsus was a famous Roman writer on 1 medicine; have you read his writings, doctor? 2. I have not read them, but I have read part of the American Pharmacopæia. 3. What! never read Celsus, the most famous Roman writer on medicine? 4 No; I have never read his works, nor heard of 1 him even. 5. How many of his formulæ are in the Pharmacopæia? 6. I do not know that myself. 7. His formulæ were written in Roman books, not in ours. 8. But many of them have been put in our Pharmacopæia. 9. Then, perhaps, I have read a few of them without knowing it. 10. The formulæ for many preparations are very old, and are the same in all civilized nations.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Formulæ e Pharmacopœiā Germānā excerpta:

1. Extractum Cascarillæ.

R.—Corticis cascarillæ minūtim contūsi libram unam; affunde aquæ commūnis libras sedecim.

Decoque ad remanentiam ² librārum octo et cola. Residuum denuo cum ³ aquæ commūnis libris sedecim ad dimidium decoque, et repete decoctionem, quoties opus fuerit. Tum liquores commixtos subsidendo ⁴ et decanthatione depura, et evapora ad remanentiam librārum quatuor, quas ⁵ in balneo vaporis ad extracti absinthii spissitudinem redige. Serva bene.

2. Pulvis Aromaticus.

R.—Cinnamōmi pulverāti uncias duas, cardamōmi minōris excorticāti⁶ pulverāti unciam unam, radīcis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulōrum pulveratōrum unciæ dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturāto serva.

3. Syrupus Chamomillæ.

R.—Florum chamomillæ vulgāris uncias quatuor. Infunde aquæ commūnis ferventis quantum sufficit. Cola et in unciis viginti liquōris solve leni calore sacchari albissimi libras tres, ut fiat i syrupus coloris subflāvi et fusci.

De. Med. Lat. With governing libris. By settling.
Which. Free from bark. Ut fiat syrupus, that the syrup may be,

CHAPTER XXXII.

143. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS—CONTINUED.

Paradigms: Hic, Iste, Ille.

144. Hic, this, this of mine (near the speaker):

SI	NGULAR.		•	PLURAL.	
N., hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G., hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D., huic,	huic,	huic,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
Ac., hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	hõs,	hās,	hæc,
Ab., hoc,	hāc,	hōc,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs.
145. Iste, the	it, that of	yours (near	r the one ad	dressed):	
N., iste,	ista,	istud,	istī,	istæ,	ista,
G., istīus,	istīus,	istīus,	istōrum,	istārum,	istōrum,
D., istī,	istī,	istī,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs,
Ac., istum,	istam,	istud,	istōs,	istās,	ista,
Ab₁, istō,	istā,	istō,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs.
146. Ille, the	at (remote	from the s	speaker):		
N., īlle,	illa,	illud,	illī,	illæ,	illa,
G., illīus,	illīus, ´	illīus,	illõrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D., illī,	illī,	illī,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
Ac., illum,	illam,	illud,	illös,	illās,	illa,
Ab., illö,	illā,	illō,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

- 147. Hic is used of that which is near the speaker in place, time or thought, and hence is called the demonstrative of the first person: Hic liber, this book (near me, or belonging to me).
- 148. Iste is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the demonstrative of the second person: Iste liber, that book (near you, or belonging to you).
- 149. Ille is used of that which is relatively remote from the speaker or person addressed, in place, time or thought, and hence is called the demonstrative of the third person: Ille liber, that book (yonder).

- 150. Hic and ile are sometimes used in contrast: Hic, the latter; ille, the former.
- 151. Is sometimes approaches hic in meaning, and sometimes ille. Hence it is to be translated this or that, according to the connection.

VOCABULARY. 33.

Admisceo, 2, -ui, -mixtūm, -mistum	ningle together, blend.
Consto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr	rake up of, consist of.
Colum, i, N	lter, strainer, percolator.
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj	ylindrical.
Finis, -is, M	nd, limit.
Firme, adv	rmly.
Humecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	roisten.
Octarius, -i, M	int.
Premo, 3, pressi, pressum, tr	ress.
Sensim, adv	ittle by little, gradually.
Studeo, 2, -ui, tr. (Ac. and Dat., seldom with Acc.).	study, apply the mind to, be euger for.
Serus, -a, -um, adj	ate.
Verus, -a, -um, adj	rue.
Vitreus, -a, -um, adj	f glass.

EXERCISE. 76.

1. Hic puer pharmacœpœi diligenter studet, ille in libro dormit.

2. Ex iis pauca¹ quærēmus de tinctūris. 3. Didicistis-ne, pueri, adhuc omnia² de his duābus tinctūris in abaco? Illud pars pensi hodiurni erat. 4. "Non omnia adhuc forsan, quotidie autem disco," respondit discipulus diligens. 5. Lætus³ audio; scientiam autem tentābo. 6. Quomodo tinctūram in illa ampulla præparas?

7. Hoc modo aconīti tinctūra parātur. Formulam pharmacœpœi dabo, si memoriā tenēbo. 8. "R.—Aconīti pulveris uncias undecim; tartarici acidi grana quadraginta; alcohōlis octarios duos."

9. Recte adhuc; illæ sunt partes. Quomodo autem admisces?

10 Pulverem aconīti humecta unciis fluidis sex alcohōlis, in quo⁵ acidum tartaricum antea solūtum erat, et per horas viginti quatuor

¹ Will ask a few questions.

² I am glad to hear it.

² Omnia, all things, everything.
⁴ The ingredients.
⁵ In which.

macera. 11. Recte iterum; quid autem deinde facis? Perge celeriter ad finem. 12. Deinde in cylindrāto colo vitreo firme preme, et reliquum alcohōlem sensim infunde. 13. Hæc est tinctūra aconīti officinālis. 14. Rectum est tuum responsum, mi puer. Recte illam tinctūram scis parāre. 15. Nunc tu, mi puer alter, quomodo belladonnæ tinctūram parābis. 16. Nullo modo parābo, nescio. 17. Quid! nescis? Est-ne verum? Nonne studes pharmacopœiæ? 18. Certe studeo, sed formulas omnes memoriā non teneo. 19. Unam igitur tene, non omnes semel. Centum partium tinctūræ, quot partes belladonnæ sunt? Nescio. Quot partes alcohōlis dilūti sunt? Nescio. 20. Nescis-ne? O sere¹ studiōrum, defessus es; domum perge celeriter, et caput repōne.

EXERCISE. 77.

1. That boy does not know the formula for the tincture of belladonna; do you know it?. 2. Yes, I remember the formula well. I learned it yesterday. 3. Repeat it, then, correctly for that lazy fellow, while he attends diligently. 4. Take fifteen parts of the powder of belladonna leaves and eighty-five parts of diluted alcohol. 5. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours. 6. Then press it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and, little by little, pour upon it the remainder of the alcohol. 7. Good! That is a correct answer. 8. Do you know the ordinary dose of this tincture? 9. The ordinary dose is from three to eight minims. 10. What do you know of the tincture of arnica root? 11. I know the ingredients and the manner of preparing the tincture. 12. What does that boy near you know of them? 13. My boy, tell us the ingredients of the tincture of arnica root. 14. That tincture consists of ten parts of arnica root and ninety parts of diluted alcohol. prepared in the same 'manner as the tincture of belladonna. This is the officinal tincture of arnica root of the American Phar-17. The dose is from one to two fluid drachms.

¹ Late at your studies; blockhead, dunce.

² De.

³ Constat ex decein partibus.

⁴ Modō eōdem quo—same manner as.

Well answered, my boy; you are not as tired as that lazy fellow yonder.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Celsus de his quæ calefaciunt aut refrigerant.

At calefaciunt piper, sal, caro omnis jurulenta, allium, cepa, ficus arida, salsamentum, vinum, et quo¹ meracius est eo magis. Refrigerant olera, quōrum crudi caules assumuntur, ut intubus, et lactūca: item coriandrum, cucumis, elixa cucurbita, beta, mora, cerasa, māla austēra, pira fragilia, caro elixa, præcipueque acetum, sive cibus ex eo, sive potio assumitur.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

152. RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRO-NOUNS.

PARADIGMS: QUI, QUIS, ALIQUIS.

153. Relative: Quī, who, which, that.

	SINGULA	R.	F	LURAL.	
N., quī,	quæ,	guod,	quī,	quæ,	quæ,
G., cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
D., cuī,	cuī,	cuī,	quibus,	quibus,	quibu•,
Ac., quem,	quam,	quod,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab., quō,	quā,	quō,	quib us,	quibus,	quibus.

154. Interrogative: Quis, who, which, what?

N., quis,	quæ,	quid,	quī,	quæ,	q uæ.
G., cūjus,	cājus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quõrum.
D., cuī,	curĭ,	cuī,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.
Ac., quem,	quam,	quid,	quõs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab., quō,	quā.	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

¹ The purer it is, the more heating it is; lit.—by what the purer, by that the more heating.

155. Indefinite: Aliquis, some one, some, any one.

SINGULAR.

N. aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid or quod.
G. alicujus,	alicūjus,	alicūjus,
D. alicui,	alicuī,	alicuī,
Ac. aliquem,	aliquam,	aliquid or quod,
Ab. aliquō,	aliquā,	aliquō.
	• PLURAL.	
N. aliquī,	aliquæ,	aliqua,
G. aliquorum,	aliquārum,	aliquōrum,
D. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus,
Ac alignos	ลไร่กาลีร	aliqua.

156. Observe the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative plural of *aliquis*, and compare them with the corresponding forms of *quis*.

aliquibus,

aliquibus.

Ab. aliquibus,

- 157. Aliquis is used adjectively in the neuter form aliquod, and sometimes in the masculine and feminine forms. The same is true of quidam and quisque.
- 158. Besides the interrogative quis and its compounds, there is an interrogative adjective qui (which? what?), declined like the relative qui.
- 159. Besides aliquis the most important indefinites are quidam, quædam, quiddam or quoddam, certain one, certain; quisquam (fem. wanting), quidquam, any one (no plural); quisque, quæque, quidque or quodque, each one, every.
- 160. Quidam, quisquam and quisque are declined like the simple pronouns. Quidam changes m to n before d—quendam quorundam, etc.
- 161. Aliquis, some one, any one (without emphasis); quisquam, any one at all (emphatic).
- 162. Aliquis hoc dixit means some one said this, but I don't know who; quidam, a certain man whom I know, but don't choose to name.
 - 163. Rule of Syntax.—A relative pronoun agrees with its ante-

cedent in gender and number: Medicus qui venit, the doctor who came; dosis quam dedit, the dose that he gave; medicamenta quæ emit, the drugs which he bought.

164. Rule of Syntax.—The verb of which a relative pronoun is the subject agrees in person and number with the antecedent of the relative.

VOCABULARY. 34.

Attente, adv attentively.
Auris, is, F ear.
Aliquis, indef. pro any one, any.
Angulus, -ī, M corner.
Carum, ī, n caraway.
Catechu, indecl., N catechu.
Crassus, -a, -um, adj coarse, gross.
Coccus, i, F. and M cochineal.
Erigo, 3, -xī, -ctum, tr erect, prick up.
Menstruum, ·ī, N a solvent.
Optime, adv best, right well.
Percolo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr percolate, strain.
Requiesco, 3, -ēvi, -etum, intr rest, repose.
Singuli, ōrum, adj single, separate, one at a time, each.
Semiuncia, æ, F half-ounce.

EXERCISE, 78.

1. Ille puer, qui heri nihil de tinctūris sciēbat, requiēvit, et forsan rectius respondēbit hōdie. Sic spero certe. 2. Pauca vero ex eo quæram similia eis quæ heri quæsīvi. 3. Quæ est formula officinālis calumbæ tinctūræ? 4. Calendula est menstruum,—" menstruum?" Dixine menstruum? Basis erat mihi¹in animo dicere. 5. Alcohol et aqua sunt menstruum. 6. Quæ sunt partes hōrum singulōrum? 7. Calendulæ decem partes, alcohōlis quinquaginta quatuor, aquæ triginta sex. 8. Alcohōlem et aquam misce, calendulæ pulverem crassum decem partibus hujus mistūræ humecta. 9. Tum in colo vitreo preme, et menstruum infunde. 10. Rectam formulam habes:—memoria melior est quam heri. 11. Nunc iterum responde. 12. Quæ sunt partes pondere tinc-

Erat mihī in animo-I intended; lit.-it was in mind to me.

türæ cardamōmi compositæ? 13. Recipe cardamōmi grana ducenta octoginta, cinnamōmi grana ducenta octōginta, cari grana centum quadraginta, cocci grana septuaginta, glycerīni unciam et semiunciam, alcohōlis quantum sufficit. 14. Bene; memoria nunc est optima; quantum autem alcohōlis sufficit? 15. Istud cras tibi dicam.

EXERCISE, 79.

1. Name the ingredients in the tincture of capsicum. 2. I don't know them. 3. Is there any one present who knows? 4. There is a certain boy present who remembers. 5. He is the same boy who told us yesterday about the tincture of aconite,-not that tired boy. 6. Yonder boy in the corner knows. 7. Proceed, my boy, while the rest of us attentively listen. 8. Take five parts of the powder of capsicum, ninety parts of alcohol, and five parts of water. 9. Moisten the powder with three parts of the menstruum, pack in a similar vessel and percolate in the same manner as we did the tincture of belladonna. 10. Is there any one who will tell us the formula for the compound tincture of catechu? 11. What! does no one know? All are silent as fishes. 12. And vet this formula is not more difficult than the others. 13. Now, prick up your ears and attend, and I will tell you. 14. Take twelve parts. of the powder of catechu, eight parts of the powder of cinnamon, and eighty parts of diluted alcohol.

165. Nugæ.

Scena Prīma in Ludo Medicīnæ: Duo condiscipuli juniōres, superbi et elāti ob titulum expectātum, conveniunt in campo, et sic inter se agunt. "Salve, medice," inquit alter. "Salve, medice," alter respondit. "Quomodo vales, hodie, medice?" "Bene valeo, medice." "Quomodo tu vales, medice?" "Optime, medice." "Dies pulcher, medice." "Perpulcher, medice." "Vale, medice." "Vale, medice." Tum discēdunt superbiōres quod desiderātum titulum sæpe audivērunt.

Adest-ne aliquis.
 Eodem modo quo belladonnæ tincturam.

166. Rule of Syntax.—Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative: Puer in scholā tres annos erat, the boy was in school three years: Nix quatuor pedes alta, snow four feet deep.

VOCABULARY. 35.

At, conj but, but yet, but then.
Denique, adv finally, lastly.
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr draw out, exhaust.
Extraho, 3, -xi, -tum, tr draw forth, extract.
Infusio, -onis, F a pouring in, infusion.
Medicamentarius, -a, -um, adj pertaining to medicine.
Modice, adv moderately.
Perdo, 3, perdidi, perditum destroy, ruin.
Pæne, adv almost, nearly.
Rependo, 3, -di, -sum, tr weigh back, pay back, return.
Spissitas, -ātis, F thickness, consistency.

EXERCISE. 80.

1. Dominus et adjutor in officina extracta parant. 2. Domine, est-ne hæc recta formula extracti colocynthidis compositi? Repete, si placet, et tibi dicam. 4. Recipe extracti colocynthidis uncias octo, aloes uncias viginti quinque, cardamomi pulveris tres uncias, resīnæ scammonii pulveris uncias septem, saponis crassi pulveris uncias septem, alcoholis uncias fluidas sex. 5. Nonne est longa formula? Pæne e memoria effugerat. 6. Istud non est curæ Nunc celeriter secundum formulam para illud extractum. 7. Cum magnā curā autem perge; quod, si aliquid perdes, totum damnum rependes. 8. At formula hæc, domine, est longa et difficilis, et non longa experientia mea. 9. Nonne vero in schola medicamentaria duos annos eras? Nihil-ne omnino in illa schola 10. Extractum igitur para sine damno medicamentōdidicisti? rum, vel ego aliquid ex te extraham. 11. Dam tu illud extractum paras, ego glycyrrhīzæ extractum purum parābo. 11. Hæc est formula: "Recipe glycyrrhīzæ pulveris partes centum, aquæ ammoniæ partes quindecim, aquæ distillatæ trecentas partes." Ammoniæ aquam cum trecentis partibus aquæ distillatæ misce. 13. Hæc mistūra est menstruum. Pulverem centum menstrui partibus humecta et horas viginti macera. 14. In cylindrāto colo vitreo modice preme, et infunde, primum, reliquum menstruum, deinde, aquam distillātam donec glycyrrhīza exhausta est. 15. Denique aquæ balneo infusionem ad spissitātem massæ pilulārum evapora.

EXERCISE. 81.

1. The formula for the compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla consists of seven things. 2. Four of these things are powders. 3. The quantity of each powder is this: of sarsaparilla, thirtyseven and a half ounces; of glycyrrhize, six ounces; of sassafras, five ounces: of mezereum, one and a half ounces. 4. The remaining ingredients are three and one-fourth ounces of glycerine and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. 5. Mix one part of alcohol with two parts of water. 6. Mix the glycerine with seventeen ounces of alcohol and thirty ounces of water. 7. This mix-8. Moisten the powders with twenty ture is the menstruum. ounces of this mixture, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator. 9. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator. close the lower opening. 10. Macerate for forty-eight hours. 11. Then percolate, adding gradually, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then the mixture of alcohol and water, until the powder is exhausted.

167. FOR TRANSLATION.

Cato de vi medicamentosa brassica.

Et primum scito, de omnibus brassicis nulla est illiusmodi medicamentosior. Ad¹ omnia vulnera et tumõres, eam contrītam imponito. Hæc² omnia ulcera purgābit sanaque faciet sine dolōre. Eadem³ tumida⁴ concoquit,⁵ eadem erumpit. Eadem³ vulnera

¹ For all wounds and swellings.

² It also; lit.—the same (brassica).

⁴ Tumida (ulcera) when swollen.

⁵ Ripens, brings to a head.

putida, canceresque purgābit, sanosque faciet; quod¹ medicamentum aliud facere non potest.² Verum priusquam id imponas, aquā calidā multā lavāto. Postea bis in die contrītam imponito. Ea omnem putōrem adimet. In³ ea vulnera hujusmodi brassicam terito, sana faciet.

Optima est ad hujusmodi vulnus. Et siquod luxātum est, bis die aquā calidā fovēto, brassicam tritam opponito, cito sanum faciet. Si bis die apponitur dolores auferet.

Et siquid contūsum est, erumpet, si brassicam tritam apposueris, et sanum faciet.

Before learning the compounds of sum, review the paradigms of all the pronouns.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

168. COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

169. Possum, posse, potui-be able, can.

Possum is compounded of potis, able, and sum. Potis is everywhere shortened to pot; then t is changed to s before s, and f is dropped after t.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.—I am able, can, etc.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
possum, potes,	possumus, potestis,	possim,	possīmus, possītis,
potest.	possunt.	possit.	possint.

Imperfect.—I was able, could, etc.

poteram. poterāmus. possem. possemus.

¹ Quod for id quod—that which. What is the real antecedent of quod?
2 Potest—is able.
3 For these wounds.

⁴ If anything has been displaced; if there has been a dislocation.

Pres. prod-es.

Future.—I shall be able, etc. potero. poterimus. Perfect.—I have been able, could, etc. potuimus. patuerim. potuerimus. potui. Pluperfect.—I had been able, could have, etc. potuerāmus. potuissem. potuissēmus. potueram. Future Perfect.—I shall have been able, etc. potuero. potuerimus. INFINITIVE. Present. Perfect. posse, to be able. potuisse, to have been able, 170. Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui-benefit. Prosum is compounded of pro, prod, for, and sum, to be. The d of $pr\bar{o}d$ is retained before e. INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. Present Tense.—I benefit, etc. SINGULAR. PLURAL. SINGULAR. PLURAL. prō-sumus, prō-sim, prō-sum, prō-sīmus, prod-estis, pröd-es. prō-sīs, prō-sītis. prod-est. prō-sunt. prō-sit. prō-sint. Imperfect. prod-eram. prod-eramus. prod-essem. prod-essemus. Future. prod-ero. prod-erimus. Perfect. prō-fuimus. prō-fuerim. prō-fui. pro-fuerimus. Pluperfect. prō-fuerāmus. pro-fueram. prō-fuissem. pro-fuissemus. Future Perfect. pro-fuero. pro-fuerimus.

IMPERATIVE.

Fur. prod-esto.

pröd-este.

prod-estote.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. prod-esse. PERF. pro-fui-se. Fut. pro-futurus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

Fut. pro-futūrus.

171. The other compounds of sum are inflected like the simple verb.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, imperative and infinitive of possum and prosum.

172. Rule of Syntax.—The compounds of sum, except possum and absum, all take the dative; but insum is often followed by in with the ablative, and intersum by inter with the accusative.

VOCABULARY. 36.

Auxilium, -i, N	aid, assistance.
Chemia, -æ, F	chemistry.
Conductus, -a, -um (partic. conducto).	induced, persuaded, hired.
Inscientia, -æ, F	ignorance.
Leviter, adv	lightly.
Nisi, conj	if not, unless.
Obsum, -esse, -fui (ob and sum)	be against, opposed to, injure.
Præsum, -esse, -fui (præ and sum)	be before, at the head of, command.
Prosum, -esse, -fui (pro and sum)	be useful, benefit.
Possum, -esse, -fui (potis and sum) .	be able, can.
Scientia, -æ, F	knowledge, skill.
Superfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr	pour over or upon.
Simplex, -icis, adj	simple.
Et et	both — and.
Neque — neque	neither — nor.
Ne quidem	not even.

EXERCISE 82.

1. Chemia his temporibus medicāmentario valde prodest. 2. Sine auxilio ejus vix potest negotio præesse. 3. Inscientia chemiæ et 1 medicamentario et 1 negotio oberit. 4. Æque proderit etiam fere omnes formulas pharmacopæiæ bene scire. 5. Sine hac scientiā adjūtor mercēde conductus magno negotio medicamentario domini

1 Et - et, both - and.

præerit. 6. Dominus ipse, in officīnā suā, pro pudor! adjutōri suo suberit! 7. Adjūtor chemiæ et pharmacopœiæ in scholā dīligenter studēbat, et formulas multas tentābat. 8. Dominus autem potest hārum formulārum ne simplicissimas quidem parāre. 9. Recipe aurantii amāri pulveris partes vīginti, alcohōlis dilūti octoginta; 10. Pulverem dilūti alcohōlis partibus vīginti humecta, horas viginti quatuor macera, in colo cylindrāto leviter preme, et alcohōlem dilūtum gradātim superfunde donec partes centum parātæ sunt. 11. Recipe arnicæ florum pulveris partes viginti, alcohōlis dilūti partes octoginta, et eodem modo quo priōre formulā, para. 12. Has et similes formulas indoctus dominus usurpāre non potest, præcipue scriptas Latīne. 13. Nisi hoc facere discit, adjūtor ejus perītus mox dominus exit.

EXERCISE. 83.

1. A knowledge of chemistry is a benefit to the druggist. 2. He cannot well be at the head of his business without it. 3. An untaught druggist will injure both himself and business. 4. He ought to know well the formulas of the pharmacopæia. 5. Will he be able to read them when written in Latin? 6. He will also receive many prescriptions written in Latin. 7. If he cannot read them, he certainly cannot prepare them. 8. He cannot then be at the head of his own business. 9. This ought to be a great disgrace to the proprietor. 10. He receives this simple prescription:

R.—Opii pulveris	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•		•		gr. ii.
Acidi tannici	•									•	•	3 ss.5
Sacchari albi.					•						•	3 i.
Met div. in puly	. 2	cii	6						٠			

11. O shame! he can neither understand it nor prepare it. 12. Will not the clerk soon be master?

¹Be at the head, præesse.

²Both —— and, et —— et.

³Omit.

⁴Igitur.

⁵Semi-drachmam.

⁶Misce et divide in pulveres duodecim.

CHAPTER XXXV.

173. DEPONENT VERBS.

174. First and Second Conjugations.

175. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice, with the meaning of the active. There are deponents of each of the four regular conjugations: *Medicus bonus ægrōtis conātur medēri*, the good physician endeavors to cure the sick. *Audi multa, loquere pauca*, listen much, say little: hear many things, speak few.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the first and second conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 37.

Claudico, 1, intr halt, be lame. Conor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep try, attempt, endeavor. Cogito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr think, ponder, meditate.
Cogito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr think, ponder, meditate.
Claudo, 3, -sī, -sum, tr
Casus, -us, M fall, mishap, chance.
Diphtheria, -æ, F diphtheria.
Efficio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr effect, cause, make.
Funda, -æ, F a bag.
Faux, faucis, F gullet, pharynx, throat.
Festino, 1, -avi, -atum, intr. and tr hasten.
Fragor, -ōris, M breaking, noise, explosion.
Lædo, 3, -si, -sum, tr hurt, injure.
Medeor, -ēri, dep heal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).
Medicor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep haal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).
Opitulor, -āri, ātus sum, dep bring help, aid, succor.
Pulsus, -us, M a beating, the pulse.
Profunde, adv profoundly.
Quatio, 3, —, quassum, tr shake, toss.
Ramentum, -ī, N shred, piece.
Sedo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr allay, quiet, ease.
Sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj impregnated with sulphur, sulphurous.
Vena, -æ, F vein.
Videor, -ērī, -sus sum, dep seem, appear.
Volvo, 3, volvi, volūtum, tr roll, ponder, think.
Vestis, -is, F garment, clothing.

EXERCISE. 84.

De experimento empiricī.

1. Empīricus indoctus ægrōtis conātur medēri, non scientiā medicīnæ, sed experimentis. 2. E multis experimentis hoc recentissimum vidētur. 3. Puer parvus ægrotissimus fuit diphtheriā. 4. Aliquo casu misero empīricus arcessītus est. 5. Pulsum venārum ægri attingēbat, linguam et fauces inspiciēbat, oculos suos clausit, caput sapienter quatiēbat, prōfundissime cogitāre videbātur. 6. Tum, quasi notionem novam ceperat, cito scripsit hoc præscriptum:

Recipe,—Potassiī chlorātis drachmas duas, Sulphuris sublimāti drachmas duas, Glycerīni unciam unam, Aquæ puræ uncias tres.

7. Sic secum volvēbat ¹ "Potassiī chloras et sulphur faucibus medicābuntur et febrem sedābunt, glycerīnum ulcerationem opitulabitur, aqua medicamenta solvet 8. Hoc præscriptum optimum est, et cito præparābo." Sic dicens ad officīnam festināvit. 10. Superbus et elūtus scientiā, in mortārio medicamenta posuit, et terere pistillo incipiēbat, quum subito horribilis fragor fuit, et posthac ille empiricus, glaber et altero oculo captus ² male claudicat. 11. Illo experimento aliquod didicit. 12. Nunquam illa repugnantia medicamenta iterum miscēre conabitur.

EXERCISE. 85.

1. The quack, through lack of knowledge, often endeavors to mix incompatible remedies. 2. He purchased some schlorate of potassium troches, and put them in his pocket. He afterwards carelessly put some matches in the same pocket. 4. Soon there was a frightful explosion in that pocket, and the quack was badly hurt. 5. But he does not seem to have learned much by the experience. 6. For, a few days afterwards he tried to mix chlorate of potassium with tannic acid and sugar. 7. This caused another

Sic—volvēbat—thus he thought to himself.
 Omit.
 Funda vestis.
 Ramenta sulphurāta.

terrible explosion. 8. He is now trying to heal himself. 9. He cannot do this even. 10. If a patient of his, by any chance, recovers, the quack will deserve no praise. 11. Wherever he is, somebody is always in danger. 12. For, if he does not kill his patient, he will probably injure himself.

Cato's Recipe for Birth-day Cake.

Libum hoc modo facito. Casei pondera duo bene disterat¹ in mortāriō. Ubi bene distriverit, farīnæ siligineæ libram, aut si voles² tenerius esse, selibram similaginis solum eodem indito³ permiscetoque cum caseo bene. Ovum unum addito, et unā⁴ permiscēto bene. Inde panem facito. Folia subdito. In foco caldo sub testū cequito leniter.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

176. DEPONENT VERBS.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

177. Rule of Syntax.—The deponents utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor and their compounds take the ablative: Plurimis rebus fruimur et utimur, we enjoy and use very many things. Magnā prædā potītus est, he obtained great booty. Lacte et carne vescebantur, they lived upon milk and flesh.

Compare the translation of these examples with the Latin.

178. Rule of Syntax.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive or accusative: Meminit præteritörum, he remembers the past. Memineram Paullum, I remembered Paullus. Oblītus sum mei, I have forgotten myself. Totam causam oblītus est, he forgot the whole case. Reminisci virtūtis, to remember virtue. Ea reminiscere, remember those things. Flagitiörum recordāri, to recollect base deeds. Triumphos recordāri, to recall triumphs.

Bene disterat—let one thoroughly grind.
 Shall wish.
 Eodem indito—put in the same.
 Unā, adv.—together.

179. Neuter pronouns and adjectives are commonly put in the accusative.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the third and fourth conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Adipiscor, -ī, -eptus sum, dep get, obtain, secure.
Adjuvo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr aid, assist.
Abūtor, -i, -ūsus sum, dep abuse, misuse.
Contra, prep. w. acc against, contrary to.
Contra, adv on the contrary, on the other hand.
Consilium, -ī, N plan, counsel, advice.
Cyathus, -ī, M small cup, wine-glass.
Cutis, -is, F skin, complexion.
Do, dăre, dědi, dătum, tr give.
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr limit, end.
Fruor, frui, fruitus and fructus sum, dep enjoy.
Galla, -æ, F oak-apple, gall-nut.
Medius, -a, -um, adj middle, intermediate, medium.
Obliviscor, -i, -ītus sum, dep forget.
Oleo, 2, -ui, —, intr emit a smell, smell of, smack of.
Potior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep get possession of, enjoy.
Proavus, -i, M great-grandfather, ancestor.
Pulpamentumi, N a dainty bit, dainty food.
Recordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep recall, recollect.
Ratio, -onis, F reason, system, plan, course.
Rapum, -i, N turnip.
Sequor, 3, -i, -cūtus sum, dep follow, come after.
Tus and thus, -ūris, F frankincense.
Utor, 3, -uti, -usus sum, dep use, employ.
Vescor, 3, -i, —, dep feed upon, subsist upon.

EXERCISE. 86.

1. Romāni multis remediis utebantur quibus nos quoque utimur.
2. Hæc duo remedia Celsi recordor. 3. "Ad lateris dolōres finiendos,¹ piperis, aristolochiæ, nardi, myrrhæ, pares portiōnes" (recipe). 4. "Vocem adjuvat turis drachma in duobus cyathis vini data." 5. Ægrōtus medicum non obliviscētur cujus consilio

¹ Ad --- finiendos, for ending.

sæpe fruitus est. 6. Sapiens medicus recordabitur medicamenta antiquōrum et optimis utētur. 7. Num obliviscētur ea remedia quibus Celsus utebātur? 8. Celsus ad cutem purgandam hoc præscriptum dedit. 9. "Cutem purgat mel, sed magis, si est cum gallā, vel ervo, vel lenticulā, vel marrubio, vel iride, vel rutā, vel nitro, vel ærugine." 10. Si hoc præscriptum autem Romanārum pulchrārum purgābat, nonne nostræ utentur? 11. Immo vero eo, et omnibus aliis, et¹ veteribus et novis, utentur et fruentur.

EXERCISE. 87.

1. The old physician often uses old remedies, not because they are best, but because they are old. 2. He easily remembers the old, but soon forgets the new. 3. He enjoys a formula of Celsus because it smacks² of the wisdom of the ancients. 4. The young physician, on the other hand, likes to use all the new remedies. 5. The new are best because they are the latest. 6. He often abuses Celsus and all his prescriptions. 7. Yet he will probably never attain the honor of the man whom he abuses. 8. The best course is the intermediate one. 9. He who follows the middle course will get possession of the business and pay of both. 10. He will live on dainties, they on turnips.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

180. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	Ordinals.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīmus, <i>first</i>	singuli, one by one
2. duo, duæ, duo	secundus, second	bīnī, two by two
3. trēs, tria	tertius, third	ternī (trīnī)
4. quattuor	quartus, fourth	quaternī
5. quinque	quintus, <i>fifth</i>	quīnī
6. sex	sextus	sēnī
7. septem	septimus	septēnī
8. octo	octāvus	octōnī

¹ Et --- et, both old and new.

² Sapientiam antiquorum olet.

9.	novem	nōnus	novēnī
10.	decem	decimus	dēnī
11.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēn ī
12.	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī
13.	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī
14.	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaternī dēnī
15.	quindecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
16.	sēdecim or sexdecim.	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
17.	septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18.	duodēvīgintī 3	duodēvīcēsimus	duodēvīcēnī
19.	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus	ündēvīcēnī
20.	vīgintī	vīcēsimus	vicēni
91	vīgintī ūnus	vīcēsimus prīmus	vicēni singulī
	(ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vīcēsimus	singulī et vīcēnī
99	(vīgintī duo	vīcēsimus secundus	vicēni bini
22 -	duo et viginti	alter et vīcēsimus	bīnī et vīcēnī
30.	trīgintā	trīcēsimus	trīcēnī
40.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsim us	quadrāgēnī
50.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēn ī
60.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sex āgēnī
70.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
80.	octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octogenī
90.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nonagenī
	centum	centēsimus	centēnī
. 101	∫centum ūnus	centēsimus prīmus	centēnī singulī
	(centum et unus.	centēsimus et prīmus	centēnī et singulī
200.	ducentī, -æ, -a	ducentēsimus	ducēnī
300.	trecentī	trecentēsimus	trecēnī,
400.	quadringenti	quadringentēsimus	quadringēnī
500.	quingenti	quīngentēsimus	q uīngēnī
	sēscentī	sēscentēsimus	s ēscēnī
	septingentī	septingentësimus	septingeni
	octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēnī
	nōngentī	nõngentēsimus	nongeni
	mīlle	mīllēsimus	singula mīlia
	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	bīna mīlia
	centum mīlia	centies millesimus	centēna mīlia
1,000,000.	decies centena milia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsimus	decies centena milia

¹ Sometimes with the parts separated: "decem et tres," etc.

² Literally, two from twenty, etc.

- 181. Cardinal numbers answer the question how many? Ordinals, which in order?
- 182. The cardinals from quattuor to centum, inclusive, are indeclinable.
- 183. Unus is declined like bonus, except that it has the genitive and dative singular unius, uni, like alius.
 - 184. Duo and tres are thus declined:

	Duo, two.	Tres, three.			
N., duö, G., duörüm, D., duöbüs, A., duös, duö, V., duö, A., duöbus,	duæ, duārŭm, duābūs, duās, duæ,	duŏ. duōrŭm. duōbŭs. duŏ. duŏ. duōbŭs.	tres, M. and F., trium, tribus, tres, tris, tres, tribus,	triä, n. triŭm. trībūs. triä. triä. trībūs.	

- 185. The hundreds, ducenti, etc., are declined like the plural of fluidus.
- 186. Mille is indeclinable in the singular, and is sometimes an adjective and sometimes a noun; mille homines, a thousand men; mille hominum, a thousand (of) men. The plural has the forms milia, milium, milibus, and is always a noun; tria milia hominum, three thousand men (three thousands of men).
 - 187. The ordinals are declined like fluidus.
- 188. The distributives are used to show the number of objects taken at a time, and are often best rendered by adding to the cardinal each or apiece; ternos denarios accepērunt, they received each three denarii, or three apiece.
- 189. Numeral adverbs answer the question how often? semel, once; bis, twice; ter, thrice, etc.
- 190. The Partitive Genitive designates the whole, of which a part is taken; medicīnæ pars, a part of the medicine; nihil novi, nothing new (of new); nihil reliqui, nothing left (lit., of the rest); medicōrum unus, one of the physicians; Quis vestrum, which of you? puerōrum alter, one of the two boys, etc.

VOCABULARY. 37.

EXERCISE. 88.

1. Tres quattuorne menses jam, mi discipule, pharmacopœiæ studebās: Quid scis de hac re? 2. Memoria mea non pertinax est, præceptor, et forsan multa oblitus sum. 3. Certe, mi puer, ista sunt;--"errāre humānum est," etc.; nunc autem quærere incipiam de pharmacopœiā illā cui quattuor menses studēbas. 4. Quot officinalia abstracta sunt? 5. Undecim. 6. Qua in formā sunt? 7. Pulveres ferē semper sunt; dimidium etiam medicamenti pondus, et duplices vires fluidorum extractorum habent. Recte, sed istud totum nondum quæro. Quot cerāta sunt? Octo cerāta sunt,—cerāta camphoræ, cantharidis, cet— "Satis, satis;--nomina eōrum non quæro nunc." Quot collodia 11. Quattuor solum sunt. Nomen ab collode derivatur, significans similitudinem collæ. 12. Derivationes non quæro: quæstioni te tene. 13. Sunt-ne multæ confectiones et decocta officinales? 14. Duæ cujusque generis sunt. 15. Potes-ne nominare? 16. Confectiones rosæ et sennæ, decocta cetrariæ et sarsaparillæ sunt. 17. Quot extracta sunt omnīnō? Triginta duo.

EXERCISE. 89.

1. Are the "solid extracts" really solid? 2. A few of them are solid, but most of them are of pilular consistence. 3. How many of the extracts are alcoholic? 4. Only three are called alcoholic,

¹ Massæ pilulärum spissitätem habent.

—the extracts of conīum, belladonna and hyoscyamus. 5. The menstruum of the extract of conīum is diluted alcohol. 6. The other two have two parts of alcohol and one part of water as their menstruum. 7. A few of the others also have as much¹ alcohol as these, or more. 8. What extracts have as much alcohol as these? 9. The extracts of digitālis and leptandra have the same quantity of alcohol? 10. Why then are these also not called alcoholic? 11. I don't know, my boy; ask the wise men who prepared the pharmacopæia. 12. But hear this. The extracts of iris, podophyllum and rhubarb have three parts of alcohol and one of water. 13. The extract of nux vomica has eight parts of alcohol and one of water. 14. The extracts of cannabis indica, mezereum and physostigma have a menstruum of pure alcohol, and yet none of these are called alcoholic. 15. Then why call any of them alcoholic?

191. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Digitālis, from digitus, finger, because its flower resembles a finger.
- 2. Hyoscyamus, from the Greek words hus, a swine, and kyamus, a bean, swine-bean; henbane, nightshade.
- 3. Parōtis, from the Greek words para, beside, and ous, the ear, the largest gland under the ear.
- 4. Podophyllum, from the Greek words pous, podos, the foot, and phyllum, a leaf, foot-leaf, so called from its shape.
- 5. Podædēma, from pous, a foot, and oidēma, a swelling, foot-swelling.
- 6. Podothēca, from pous, and theke, a receptacle, a sheath, the cuticle of the foot.
- 7. Podology, from pous, and logos, a discourse; a treatise on the foot.
 - 8. Scalpellum, from scalpere, to cut.

¹ Tantum alcoholis quantum hæc, vel plus, habent.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

192. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī.					be willing, will, wish.
Nõlō, nõlle, nõluī.		•			be unwilling, will not.
Mālō, mālle, māluī					be more willing, prefer.

INDICATIVE.

•	Present Tense.	
volō,	nōlō,	mālō.
vīs,	non vīs,	māvīs.
v ult,	nõn vult,	māvult.
volumus,	nōlumus,	mālunius.
vultis,	nõn vultis,	māvultis.
volunt,	nõlunt,	mālunt.
	Imperfect.	
volēbam,	nõlēbam,	mālēbam.
	Future.	
volam,	nōlam,	mālam.
	Perfect.	
voluī,	nōluī,	maluī.
•	${\it Pluperfect.}$	
volueram,	nōlueram,	mālueram.
	Future Perfect.	
voluerō,	nõluerõ,	māluerō.
`	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	Present Tense.	
velim,	nōlim,	mālim.
velīs,	nōlīs,	mālīs.
velit,	nõlit,	mālit.

nōlēmus,

nõlītis,

nölint,

velīmus,

velītis,

velint,

malīmus.

mālītis.

mālint.

	Imperfect.	
vellem,	nõllem,	mällem.
vellēs,	nõllēs,	māllēs.
vellet,	nõllet,	mallet.
vellēmus,	nõllēmus,	māllēmus.
vellētis,	nõllētis,	māllētis.
vellent,	nöllent,	mällent.
	Perfect.	
voluerim,	nōluerim,	m āluerim.
	Pluperfect.	
voluissem,	nõluissem,	māluissem.
	IMPERATIVE.	
	Present.	
(wanting),	nõlī,	(wanting).
	nölīte.	
	Future.	•
(wanting),	nōlītō, etc.,	(wanting).
	INFINITIVE.	
	Present.	
v elle,	nõlle,	mālle.
	Perfect.	
voluisse,	nõluisse,	māluisse.
	PARTICIPLE.	
	Present.	
volēns,	nōlēns,	(wanting).

Learn the tenses of the indicative and infinitive of $v\bar{o}lo$, $n\bar{o}l\bar{o}$ and $m\bar{a}l\bar{o}$, and the imperative of $n\bar{o}l\bar{o}$.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Anglice, adv. in English.
Confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, dep. confess, acknowledge.
Elegans, -antis, adj. elegant.
Contumeliosus, -a, -um, adj. abusive.
10

Ignorantia, -æ, F ignorance.
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj undiscerning, absurd, foolish.
Interpretatio, -onis, F interpretation, explanation.
Ludo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. and intr play.
Malo, malle, mālui, — be more willing, prefer, would rather.
Mandatum, -i, N mandate, command, direction.
Nolo, nolle, nolui, — be unwilling, will not.
Neglectus, -a, -um, partic. and adj neglected, despised.
Postscriptum, -i, N postscript.
Ridiculus, -a, -um, adj laughable, ridiculous.
Remitto, 3, -si, -sum, tr send back, return.
Significo, 1, -avi, atum, tr signify, mean.
Significatio, -onis, F signification, meaning.
Substituo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr put under, substitute.
Volo, velle, volui, — be willing, will, wish.
Vocabulum, -i, N word.
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr turn, translate.

EXERCISE. 90.

1. Quidam puer linguæ Latīnæ diligenter studēre nolēbat. 2. Ludere semper in scholā, nunquam studēre volēbat. 3. Tamen sapiens vidēri malēbat quam ignorantiam confitēri. 5. In officīnā domini multos errores faciēbat. 6. Quondam ad officīnam, in quā ille laborābat, hoc præscriptum missum est:

R.—Decoctum cascarillæ uncias sex, Tinctūras ejusdem unciam unam. Misce.

8. Nolens ignorantiam confiteri præscriptum remīsit, dicens, "Tinctūræ ejusdem non possum in urbe invenīre! Quam aliam tinctūram pro eā substituam?" 9. Alio tempore medicus præscripto addiderat hoc mandātum;—"Sum. more dict.," volens dicere, "sumendum more dicto;" to be taken in the manner directed. 10. Ille ineptus sic intellexit; some more diet. 11. Tum hanc interpretationem elegantiorem scripsit: "To be taken with a more liberal allowance of food." 12. Quis vestrum vult hic ineptus esse? Verbum sap.

Exercise. 91.

1. I know a druggist who wishes to appear very wise. 2. He never learned much Latin when a boy, and is now unwilling to confess his ignorance. 3. He, therefore, often makes mistakes both ludicrous and serious. 4. This is one of his ludicrous mistakes. 5. A physician had prescribed linimentum terebintha, and among other directions, had added this: "Pro re natā." 5. Unwilling to ask the meaning of the words, he drew out his neglected Latin books. 6. He soon found this: Pro, for; Res, thing; Natus, -a, -um, born. 7. Now he understands it,—for the thing born. 8. But that is almost abusive. 9. He will turn it to English in much more elegant style. 10. So he adds to the prescription this postscript: 11. "Rub the little infant with the liniment of turpentine." 12. Will any of our pupils make a similar mistake?

For Translation.

Mustum si voles totum annum habēre, in amphoram mustum indito, et corticem oppicāto, demittito in piscīnam. Post tricesimum diem eximito. Totum annum mustum erit.

Cato mustum sic servābat.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

193. THE IRREGULAR VERB FERO.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum; bear, carry, endure.

INDICATIVE.

	Activ	e.	${\it Passive.}$						
Pres., fero,		ferimus.	feror,	ferimur.					
fer	8,	fertis.	ferris <i>or</i> re,	ferimini.					
fer	fert, ferunt.		fertur,	feruntur.					
Imperf.,	ferēba	ım.	ferēba	r.					
Fur.,	Fur., feram.		ferar.						
PERF., tuli.		lātus sum.							
PLUP., tuleram.		lātus eram.							
Fur. Perf., tulero.		latus ero.							

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,feram.ferar.IMPERF.,ferrem.ferrer.PERF.,tulerim.lātus sim.PLUP.,tulissem.lātus essem.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES., fer, 1 ferte. feriminī.

FUT., ferto, fertōte. fertor.
ferto, feruntō. fertor, feruntor.

INFINITIVE.

PRES,ferre.ferri.PERF.,tulisse.lātus esse.FUT.,latūrus esse.lātum īri.

PARTICIPLES.

GERUND.

G., ferendī. Ac, ferendum. D., ferendō. Ab. ferendō.

SUPINE.

Ac., lātum. Ab., lātu.

194. Compounds of fero are conjugated like the simple verb.

VOCABULARY. 39.

¹ For fere; dico, duco, facio, fero have the imperative present, second singular, dlc, duc, fac, fer.

Desidero, āvi, -ātum, tr wish, long for, need
Ef-fero, efferre, etuli, elatum, [ex.] bear out, bring forth.
Ex-seco, 1, -uictum, tr cut out, cut away.
Inseco, 1, -ui, -ctum, tr cut into, cut open.
Longus, -a, -um, adj long, tedious.
Morior, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, dep die.
Miseria, æ, F misery, distress.
Primo, adv., at first.
Parotis, -idis, F a tumor of the paroticl gland.
Patienter, adv patiently, with patience.
Quamquam, conj although, though.
Suf-fero, sufferre, sustuli, sublatum [sub.] undergo, endure.
Scalpellum, i, N lancet, scalpel.
Tumor, -ōris, M tumor, swelling.

EXERCISE. 92.

- Aufert, aufertur.
 Auferet, auferētur.
 Abstulit, ablātus est.
 Conferre, conferri.
 Conferunt, conferuntur.
 Confērent, conferentur.
 Contulerant, collāti erant.
 Distulērunt, dilāti sunt.
 Distulerit, dilātus erit.
 Distulisse, dilātus esse.
 Differēbant, differebantur.
- 1. We bear, we are borne. 2. We were bearing, we were borne. 3. We have borne, we have been borne. 4. We shall bear, we shall be borne. 5. We had borne, we had been borne. 6. Bear thou, bear ye. 7. To offer, to be offered. 8. Ye shall offer, ye shall be offered. 9. To have offered, to have been offered. 10. Ye offer, ye will offer. 11. Ye are offered, ye will be offered.
- 1. Parōtis feminæ miseræ gravem dolōrem adferēbat. 2. Neque cataplasma neque emplastrum generis ullīus dolōrem abstulit. 3. Ægra morbum patienter ferre didicerat. 4. Interim autem tumor crescēbat, et in dies difficilius erat dolōrem crescentem sufferre. 5. Clarus chirurgus arcessītus est. 6. Prīmo, miseræ auxilium adferre, et tumōrem scalpello auferre, pæne timēbat. 7. At postquam ægrōtæ miseriam viderat auxilium eī libenter obtulit. 8. Paululum chloroformi ægrōtæ adhibitum est, et tum chirurgi benigni scalpellum insecuit tumōrem et dolōrem simul abstulit. 9. Quam-

quam curatio quæ scalpellum desiderāvit periculōsa fuit, femina non mortua est. 10. Chirurgus lætus domum se contulit.

EXERCISE. 93.

1. Learn to endure severe pain with patience. 2. Learn to bear patiently what cannot be changed. 3. The surgeon's knife brought aid to the weary patient. 4. Tedious to the sick is the delay which defers the time of cure. 5. Do not bring a patient that which he does not want. 6. Country physicians usually carry from home all their medicines with them. 7. The sick would rather endure the surgeon's knife than the pain of disease. 8. To cut out a cancer is less painful than to bear it.

For Translation — Celsus de parotidibus.

Hæc (ulcera) in capite fere³ medicamentis egent. Sub ipsis vero auribus orīri parotides solent; modo⁴ in secundā valetudine, ibi inflammatiōne ortā⁵; modo⁴ post longas febres, illuc impetu morbi converso.⁴ Id abscessus genus est: itaque nullam novam curatiōnem desiderat. Animadversiōnem tantummodo hanc habet necessariam: quia si sine morbo id intumuit, primum reprimentium³ experimentum est; si ex adversā valetudine, illud inimīcum est, maturarīque et quam primum³ aperīri commodius est.

¹ Noli — adferre. ² Malunt. ³ Usually.

⁴ Modo - mod.-now - now, at one time - another.

⁵ Orta (orior,-IrI), etc., inflammation having arisen there.

⁶ The force of the disease being turned thither.

⁷ The first experiment or trial is of (drugs) which tend to repress it.

⁸ Quam primum-as soon as possible.

CHAPTER XL.

195. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Eo, ire, ii [ivi], itum, go.

Fio, fieri, factus sum (used as pass. of facio), be made, become.

INDICATIVE.

Eo.		F	'īo.					
Pres., eo,	īmus.	fīo,	fīmus.					
īs,	ītis.	fīs,	fītis.					
it,	eunt.	fit,	fīunt.					
Imper.,	ībam,	fīē	fīēbam.					
Fut.,	ībo,	fīa	fīam.					
Perf.,	iī,	fac	factus sum,					
PLUP.,	ieram,	fac	tus eram.					
Fut. Perf.	., iero,	fac	tus ero-					
	SUBJUNCT	IVE.						
Pres., es	am,	fīan	fīam.					
Imperf., īr	em,	fiere	fierem.					
Parf., ie	rim,	factu	factus sim.					
Plup, iis	ssem,	factu	s essem,					
	IMPERAT	IVE.						
Pres., ī,	īte,	fī,	fīte.					
Fur., īto,	ītōte.							
īto,	euntō.							
	INFINITI	VE.						
Pres., īre,		fierī.						
Perf., iisse,	,	factus	esse.					
Fux., itūra	ıs esse,	factum	īrī.					
	PARTICIP	LES.						
Pres., iēns;	gen., euntis.							
Fux., itūru	s,	GER.,	GER., faciendus.					
		Perf.	Perf., factus.					
	GERUNI).						
G., eundī.		Ac., e	undum.					

D., eundo.

Aв., eundō.

SUPINE.

Ac., itum.

AB., itu.

196. The root of eo, namely, \bar{i} , is changed to e before a vowel, except in perf., plup. and fut. perf., and in nom. sing. of pres. part.

197. Compounds of eo generally form the perfect in ii, instead of ivi.

198. The i of fio is long except when followed by er, and in fit. Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative and the present and perfect infinitive of eo and fio.

VOCABULARY. 40.

Causa, æ, F	Ante-eo, -īre, -ii go before, surpass.
Cribro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr eift. Dispensatorium, -ī, N	Causa, æ, F cause, reason.
Dispensatorium, -ī, N	Commentarium, -ī, N commentary.
De, prep., w. ab	Cribro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr eift.
Ex-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum	Dispensatorium, -ī, N dispensatory.
Eo, îre, -ii [ivi], -itum	De, prep., w. ab concerning, about, on.
Fīo, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. o. facio] . be made, become. Florens, -entis, adj flourishing, prosperous, successful. Imperītus, -a, -um, adj ignorant of, unskilled. Inattentus, -a, -um, adj inattentive. Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep born, arise, appear. Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N	Ex-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum go out.
Florens, -entis, adj	Eo, îre, -ii [ivi], -itum go.
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj ignorant of, unskilled. Inattentus, -a, -um, adj inattentive. Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep born, arise, appear. Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	Fio, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. o. facio] . be made, become.
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj ignorant of, unskilled. Inattentus, -a, -um, adj inattentive. Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep born, arise, appear. Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	Florens, -entis, adj flourishing, prosperous, successful.
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj inattentive. Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep born, arise, appear. Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	
Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep born, arise, appear. Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	
Propositum, -i, N purpose, aim, end. Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	
Pavimentum, -i, N pavement floor.	
Red-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum go back, return.	
	Red-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum : go back, return.
Subeo, -īre, -ii,-itum go under, enter, undergo.	Subeo, -īre, -ii,-itum go under, enter, undergo.
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr sweep, sweep out.	Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr sweep, sweep out.

- 1. Nemo casu fit bonus medicamentarius. 2. Quidam puer pavimentum verrēbat, ampullas lavābat, borācem cribābat, decem annos, et tamen non factus est medicamentarius. 3. Omnes labōres servīles subībat, et domini officīnā exiit fere imperītus medicamentōrum. 4. Quamquam hodie in officīnā suā est, neque negotio suo præ-est, neque unquam medicamentarius fiet. 5. Causa manifesta est ei qui intelligere vult. 6. Ille puer fuit negligens, inattentus, piger. 7. Neque sapiens natus est, neque studēre

volēbat. 8. Has quæstiones simplices de pharmacopæia non potest respondēre. 9. Quæ est pharmacopæia? 10. Habet-ne quisque populus erudītus pharmacopæiam? 11. Quot cruda medicamenta et præparationes in nostrā pharmacopæiā appellantur? 12. Cur nomina medicamentorum Latīne scribuntur? 13. Potes-ne tu, mi puer, has quæstiones respondēre? 14. Cur hæres? Periit-ne tam cito omnis scientia tua harum rerum? 15. Plērosque studio debes ante-īre, sī vis negotio magno præ-esse.

EXERCISE. 95.

1. Boys, you will never become good druggists by chance. 2. You ought to surpass others in study and diligence. 3. Are you willing to undergo the necessary labor? 4. If you are not, it will be best to go back to your father at once. 5. A boy who was born tired will never make a successful druggist. 6. Can you answer the following simple questions? 7. What is a dispensatory? It is a commentary on a pharmacopæia. 8. What is its purpose? To give a correct knowledge of drugs, officinal and non-officinal. 9. How many dispensatories have we? 10. Can you name them?

VOCABULARY. 41.

Aer, āĕris, M air, atmosphere. Cuprum, -i, N copper.	
Comparativus, -a, -um, adj comparative, specific.	
Comperio, 4, -peri, -pertum, tr ascertain, find out.	
Diminutio, -onis, F diminution, decrease, loss.	
Fragmen, -inis, N fragment, piece, bit.	
Gravitas, -ātis, F heaviness, weight.	
Hydrometrum, -ī, N hydrometer, inst. for deter. sp. grav. of fluid	ls.
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr stretch, bend, apply.	
Liquidum, -i, N a liquid, fluid,	
Modus, -i, M measure, way, method, manner.	
Norma, -ee, F rule, standard.	
Par, -is, adj equal.	
Philosophus, i, M philosopher.	
Regula, -ee, F rule.	
Ratio, -onis, F reckoning, method, way manner of doing.	

1 Ut præbeat.

EXERCISE. 96.

1. Præceptor et discipulus inter se colloquuntur. 2. P. Quot grana in fluida uncia sunt? 3. D. Quadringenti et quinquaginta et quinque et septies decima pars grani. 4. P. Bene. Nunc iterum responde: In uncia alcoholis quot grana sunt? 5. D. Forsan non memini:-conabor autem meminisse. In alcoholis uncia fluida sunt, si memini recte, quadringenti viginti duo grana et octies decima pars grani. 6. P. Recte meministi iterum. Aliā quæstione te tentabo. Pondus aquæ unciæ fluidæ est norma gravitātis. 7. P. Quomodo hāc normā comparatīvam gravitātem alcoholis invenies? 8. D. Communi regula utar, et pondus alcoholis pondere paris magnitudinis aquæ dividam. Nonne est hic modus rectus? 9. P. Rectus est, certe. At quis hunc modum invēnit? 10. D. Nescio certe; forsan Benjamīnus Franklin, vel Franciscus Bacon, vel Christopher Co-. 11. P. "Satis sunt ista: -conjecturavisti satis." Archimēdes erat vir qui hoc invēnit, ille fere clarissimus omnium Græcörum philosophörum. 12. P. De illo leges posthac; nunc ad pensum redibimus. 13. Si studio animum intendes, cito ante-ībis plurimos, et peritissimus medicamentorum fies. 14. E schola primus et optimus fere omnium condiscipulorum exībis.

EXERCISE. 97.

1. How do you find the specific gravity of a body heavier than water? 2. Divide the weight of the body in air by the decrease of weight in water. 3. The weight of a piece of copper in the air is 805½ grains; in water, 715½ grains; loss of weight, 90 grains. 4. What, then, is the specific gravity of copper? 5. How do you find the specific gravity of liquids? 6. We find the specific gravity of liquids by means of various kinds of hydrometers. 7. The special name of an instrument indicates its use. 8. Lactometer is derived from the words lac, milk, and metrum, a measure, and means an instrument with which we measure the specific gravity of milk.

199. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Christopher, from Greek words Christos, Christ, and phero, I bear—Christ-bearer.
- 2. Aerophobia, from aer, air, and phobos, fear—air-fear; dread of the air.
 - 3. Aerorachia, from aer, and rachis, spine—air in the spine.
- 4. Aerhæmatoxia, from aer, haima, blood, and toxikon, poison—air-blood-poisoning, or poisoning by the reception of air into the blood-vessels.
- 5. Hydrometrum, from the Greek words hudor, water, and metrum, measure.
- 6. Hydromyringa, from hudor and myringa, the membrane of the tympanum; dropsy of ear-drum.
- 7. Hydromania, from hudor and mania, madness—water madness; insane desire to drown one's self.
- 8. Hydropneumonia, from hudor, and pneumon, lung—dropsy of the lungs.
 - 9. Hydroæmia, from hudor, and haima, blood-watery blood.

For Translation.

Celsus de curatione vulneris quod per morsum serpentis infertur.

Igitur in primis¹ super vulnus id membrum deligandum² est; non tamen nimium vehementur, ne torpeat: ³ dein venēnum extrahendum est. Id cucurbitula optime facit: neque aliēnum est, ante scalpello circa vulnus incidere, quo⁴ plus vitiāti jam sanguinis extrahātur. Si cucurbitula non est, quod tamen vix incidere potest, tum quidlibet simile vas, quod idem possit: ⁵ Si ne id quidem est, homo adhibendus⁴ est, qui¹ id vulnus exsūgat. Quisquis id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem præstābit.

1 in primis, first.

2 Must be bound.

3 Lest it become torpid.

4 Quo, in order that.

4 Which is able to do the same thing.

7 Qui exsügat, to suck out.

CHAPTER XLI.

200. PREPOSITIONS.

Thus far several prepositions have been used in the exercises, some followed by the accusative and some by the ablative.

201. Prepositions followed by the Ablative.

Ā (ab, abs) .	,	 away from, by.
Absque		 without.
Coram		 in presence of.
Cum		 with.
Dē		 from, concerning.
Ē (ex)		 out of, from.
Præ		 before, in comparison with
Sine		 without.
Tenus		 as far as, up to.

- 202. In, meaning into, to, towards, for, after verbs of motion, takes the accusative.
- 203. In, meaning in, on, at, after verbs of rest, takes the ablative.
- 204. Sub, under, up to, after verbs of motion, takes the accusative; after verbs of rest, the ablative.
- 205. All prepositions, except the ten mentioned, and in and sub, are followed by the accusative only.

206. Expressions of Place.

Examine the following:

1.	In Italiā											in Italy.
2.	In monte											on the mountain.
3.	Ad monte	m										to the mountain.
4.	De castris											from the camp.
5.	In castra											to (or, into) camp.
6.	Ab urbe.											from the city.
7.	Fugit ex	Co	rir	ıth	ю							he fled from Corinth.
8.	Corinthi											at (in) Corinth.
9.	Athēnis.											at (in) Athens.

10. Syracūsis .		•		•					•		at (in) Syracuse.
11. Carthagini.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	at (in) Carthage.
12. Romæ											at (in) Rome.
13. Romam											to Rome.
14. Romā			•	•	•					•	from Rome.

- 207. Observe the ways of denoting the place in, on, at, to, from which.
- 208. Rule of Syntax.—The names of places not towns are generally put:
 - (1) In the accusative with ad or in to denote the place to which.
- (2) In the ablative with ab, de, or ex, to denote the place from which.
- (3) In the locative ablative with in, to denote the place at or in which.
 - 209. The names of towns are put:
 - (1) In the accusative, to denote the place to which.
 - (2) In the ablative, to denote the place from which.
- (3) In the locative, or in the locative ablative, to denote the place at or in which.
- 210. Domus, home, house, and rus, the country, have the same construction as the names of towns.

VOCABULARY. 42.

Ars, artis, F art.
Antipyreticusa, -um, adj antipyretic, tending to drive away fever.
Ægrotātio, -onis, F sickness.
Cerebrālis, -e, adj cerebral, pertaining to the brain.
Convallis, -is, F a valley.
Effero, -ferre, -tŭli, lātum, tr bear forth, carry out.
Familia, -20, F family, household.
Obsolētus, -a, -um, adj old, worn out.
Palus, -ūdis, F marsh, bog.
Mulier, -is, F woman.
Rus, ruris, N country.
Recipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr take back, take again.
Se recipere to betake one's self, to return.
Redeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr return, come back.
Tectum, -i, N covering, roof, house,

EXERCISE. 98.

1. Est-ne juvenis medicus domi? 2. Non domi est; rus iit primo mane. 3. Vetus medicus autem, pater juvenis, domi est; is artem in urbe semper exercet. 4. Juvenis ad urbem vespere se recipiet. 5. Multa genera medicamentōrum secum ex urbe rus extulit. 6. Multos ægros ruri vult visere antequam in urbem redit. 7. Omnis fere familia inter palūdes habitans febrem intermittentem habet. 8. His ægrōtis quiniam, cinchōnam, et alia antipyretica magnis dosibus dat. 9. Mulier vetula, quæ in tecto obsolēto habitat, rheumatismo acūto labōrat. 10. Ei primum magnesiæ sulphātis, et opii plenas doses dabit; deinde æque ac magnas doses quiniæ sulphātis, et acidōrum sulphurici et salicylici.

EXERCISE. 99.

1. There is more sickness in the country now than in the city.

2. Five doctors went out from the city to the country this morning.

3. In a little mountain valley one doctor has sixteen patients sick with typhoid fever.

4. Among the marshes every family is suffering with intermittent fever.

5. The doctors carry with them many sorts of tonics and febrifuges.

6. When fevers abound, the careful physician will carry with him to the country many tonics.

7. He will probably carry from home nitric acid, sulphuric acid, subnitrate of bismuth, cascarilla, cinchona, colomba, quinine, quassia, gentian, eupatorium, lupiline, salicīna, serpentaria and perhaps other tonics.

8. Most of these tonics and febrifuges are found in the fields and woods.

9. Wahoo, prickly ash, tansy and many similar tonics grow in the country.

211. Suggestive Derivations.

1. Antipyreticus, from anti, against, and pyr, fire, a febrifuge.

- 2. Cicatrix, from cacare, to conceal, because it conceals the wound.
 - 3. Typhus, from the Greek word typhos, stupor.
- 4. Purphyrotyphus, from the Greek words porphyra, purple, and typhus, purple stupor or fever.
- 5. Enterotyphus, from Greek enteron, intestine, and typhus, fever of the intestines.
- 6. Ileotyphus, from Greek ileon (eilein, to turn or twist), intestine, and typhus, intestine-fever.
- 7. Xanthoxylon, from Greek words zanthos, yellow, and zylon, wood, yellow-wood, prickly ash.
- 8. Xanthopsis, from zanthos, yellow, and opsis, vision, yellow-vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.
 - 9. Xanthorrīza, from zanthos, yellow, and rīza, root, yellow-root.
 - 10. Xanthuria, from zanthos, and ouron, urine.

FOR TRANSLATION.

212. Celsus de Emplastris.

Ex emplāstris¹ autem nulla majōrem usum præstant, quam quæ cruentis protinus vulneribus injiciuntur. Hæc enim reprimunt inflammatiōnem, atque illīus quoque impetum minuunt, tum glutinant vulnera quæ id patiuntur, cicatrīcem iisdem² inducunt. Constant autem ex medicamentis non pinguibus.

Optimum ex his est, quod barbarum vocātur. Habet æruginis rasæ³ duodecim drachmas, spumæ argenti vigintī drachmas, aluminis, picis aridæ, resīnæ pineæ aridæ, singulōrum unam drachmam, quibus adjiciuntur olei et acēti singulæ⁴ heminæ.

¹ But of plasters. ⁸ Of scraped verdigris, ² And draw the skin over the same.
⁴ Singulæ heminæ, a half pint each.



CHAPTER XLII.

213. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

214. Sequence of Tenses.

LEARN the subjunctive of sum (39) and its compounds (168).

- 215. The chief use of the subjunctive is in dependent clauses.
- 216. In dependent clauses the tenses of the subjunctive conform to the following rule:
 - 217. Rule of Syntax.—Principal tenses depend upon principal tenses: secondary upon secondary.
 - 218. Examine carefully the following examples:
- 1. Video quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, I see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.
- 2. Vidi quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, I have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.
- 3. Vidēbo quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, I shall see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.
- 4. Videro quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, I shall have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do
- 219. Notice that in the principal clauses of these examples the present, perfect definite (the perfect with have or has), future and future perfect are used.
 - 220. These are called the primary or principal tenses.

221. Examine also the following:

- 1. Vidēbam quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.
- 2. Vidi quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.
- 3. Videram quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. I had seen what you did, had done, were going to do.
- 222. Observe that in the principal clauses of these examples the imperfect, the perfect indefinite (the perfect without have or has), and the pluperfect are used.

- 223. These are called the secondary or historical tenses.
- 224. Notice also that the primary tenses of the subjunctive follow the primary tenses of the indicative in the first group of examples, and secondary the secondary in the second group.
- 225. You will also observe that the subjunctive in all these examples is translated like the indicative.
- 226. Quin (compounded of qui, who, and ne, not) is followed by the subjunctive after negative clauses denoting hindrance, resistance and doubt, as:

Non dubito quin sapiens sis, I do not doubt that you are wise; ægre abstinui quin dicerem, I hardly refrained from saying; nihil impedit quin eam domum, Nothing prevents me from going home.

EXERCISE. 100.

Non est dubium quin discipulus studiōsus sit. 2. Non dubito quin possit legere hoc præscriptum;—"Recipe, sodæ sulphātis unciam cum semisse, sodæ phosphātis unciam, syrupi rhamni drachmas quattuor, aquæ menthæ piperātæ uncias sex." 3. Quid impedit quin medicamentārius spiritum camphorātum possit hac formulā parāre?—"Recipe, camphoræ unciam unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libram unam. Misce." 4. Non dubium est quin aliquis hac formulā uti possit. 5. Hic puer non dubitat quin hæc sit formula recta ad spiritum lavandulæ parandum; '—"Recipe, florum lavandulæ libram unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libras quattuor, aquæ fontānæ quantum satis. Post maceratiōnem per viginti quattuor horas destillandō elice libras quattuor."

EXERCISE. 101.

1. What prevents the boy from being studious? 2. Nothing prevents him from being studious. 3. There is no doubt that he can turn this prescription to Latin:—"Take a drachm of the tincture of opium, six ounces of the mucilage of acacia, two drachms of the spirit of nitric æther. Mix." 4. I do not doubt that he can repeat in Latin the formula for preparing the tincture

¹ Ad parandum, for preparing.

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of cascarilla. 5. "Take five ounces of bruised bark of cascarilla, two pounds of rectified spirit of wine; macerate, express and filter."

227. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Camphorosma, from camphor, and osme, odor; having an odor of camphor.
- 2. Calefacients, from calidus, warm, and facere, to make; substances which excite warmth.
- 3. Distillatio, from de, from, and stillare, to drop; falling in drops.
- 4. Desiccatīva, from de and siccāre, to dry; external remedies which dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.
- 5. Incineratio, from in and cinis, ashes; a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.
- 6. Piperoid, from piper, pepper, and eidos, resemblance; resembling pepper.
- 7. Piperopastus, from piper and the Greek word, passein, to strew; strewed with pepper.
- 8. Torrefactio, from torridus, dry, or hot, and facere, to make; the act of making dry.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—CONTINUED.

LEARN the subjunctive, active and passive, of amo, moneo, rego and audio.

- 228. Observe the similarity of form in the corresponding tenses of the indicative, subjunctive and infinitive moods.
- 229. Rule of Syntax.—Ut is used with the subjunctive to express a positive purpose, and ne, a negative purpose, and may be variously translated.

Examine the following:-

Æger capit medicamentum ut convalescat, The patient takes med-

icine that he may get well, in order that he may get well, so that he may get well, to get well, for the purpose of getting well.

Alius capit medicamentum ne æger sit, Another takes medicine that he may not be sick, in order not to be sick, so that he may not be sick, so as not to be sick, for the purpose of not being sick, lest he be sick.

EXERCISE. 102.

1. Hic edit ut vivat, ille vivit ut edat. 2. Hic discipulus venit in scholam ut discat, ille ut ludat. 3. Cura, puer, ne ludas potius quam studeas, et nihil discas. 4. Pensum hodiernum est de calore. Cur de hac nihil didicisti? 5. Domo exii ut cum amīco studērem, sed amīcus exierat ut piscarētur, et ego nolens studēre solus eum secūtus sum. 6. Neglexistine studium igitur ut piscarēris? 7. Non ut piscarer, sed ut de penso quærerem ex condiscipulo. 8. Bene intelligo: At quid cepisti? 9. Nil. 10. Quid! Nil cepisti? Totum diem piscabāris et nil piscium cepisti,—et nil de calore didicisti! Pudet me tui! Valde timeo, vagabunde, ne damno tuo de calore discas posthac! 11. Huc ventūrus eras hodie ut disceres et recitares de octo rebus in arte medicamentaria postulantibus vehementissimum calorem. 12. Et tamen nil didicisti de ignitione, fusione, calcinatione, deflagratione, torrefactione, incineratione, et ceteris; -et nil piscium cepisti! 13. Culpam nunc video, magister, et confiteor, et supplex oro ut mihi ignoscas. 14. Cras studēbo ut omnia de evaporatione, destillatione, desiccatione, exsiccatione, granulatione, sublimatione discam, et pisces capiam. 15. Bona promissa, Cura ne frangas. Tibi ignoscam cum hac admonitione: -Quandocunque aufugis a schola ut piscēris, provide ut capias, vel aliquid non jucundum expecta.

EXERCISE, 103.

1. Yesterday, my boy, you ran away from school to go fishing.
2. To-day I intend to ask you a few questions in order to test your knowledge of the subject which we are studying.
3. What is distillation?
4. Distillation is the separation of one liquid from another by vaporization and condensation, the volatile part being the

¹ Volatili parte petītā.

object sought. 5. What is sublimation? 6. Sublimation is the process1 of distilling volatile solids. 7. Why do druggists often dry' medicinal substances'? 8. They do this to preserve them, to reduce⁵ their bulk, to facilitate⁶ their comminution. 9. Your answers are correct, boy, but where are your fish?

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- 230. LEARN the subjunctive of eo, fero and volo.
- 231. Rule of Syntax.—Many verbs signifying to please or displease, benefit or injure, command or obey, serve, resist, believe, threaten, persuale, and the like, take the dative: As, Prosunt sibi, they benefit themselves; placet mihi, it pleases me; nocet amīco, he injures his friend; paret legi, he obeys the law; persuadet mihi, he persuades me: crede mihi. believe me.

EXERCISE

- 1. Me hortātur ut eam. 2. Eos hortāmur ut ferant. 3. Mihi imperas ut eam. 4. Mihi imperāvit ut irem. 5. Mihi persuadet ne 6. Non est dubium quin velint; voluerint. 7. Nemo dubitābat quin vellent; voluissent. 8. Ei persuāsi ut legi parēret. 9. Non dubium erat quin mihi paruisset. 10. Imperavi ut amīcus iret.
- 1. He commands that we go; bear; be borne. 2. There is no doubt they will go. 3. He persuaded me to believe. 4 I had commanded him to go. 5. There is no doubt of his having gone.

VOCABULARY, 42.

Aspersus, -a, -um, ad	j					•	•	spattered, sprinkled.
Aurōra, -æ, F								goddess of morning, morning.
Chemia, -æ, F								chemistry.
Capto, 1, -āvī, -ātum,	tr			•	•	•		catch at, strive to catch.

1 Omit process of, and render - destillatio solidorum volatilium. 2 Exsiccunt. 8 Res. 4 Ut conservent. ⁵ Ut minuan.

6 Ut comminutionem earum faciliorem faciant.

Defessus, a, -um, adj

EXERCISE. 105.

Making Formic Spirits fifty years ago.

1. Quinquaginta annis abhinc Germānus medicamentarius valde incensus in officīnā sedēbat. 2. Causa iræ hæc erat. 3. Tribus diēbus ante servo imperaverat ut libras quattuor spiritus formicārum quam celerrime i parāret. Quamobrem servum rus miserat ut duas libras vivārum formicārum rufārum colligeret, et eum jusserat ne redīret sine formīcis. 5. Tertia aurōra jam reverterat, nondum autem ille servus. 6. Postrēmo, occāsu solis tertii diēi, defessus, macer, claudus altero pede, æger toto corpore, pulverulentus, luto aspersus, pannōsus, ille miserrimus mortalium in officīnam domini claudicābat. 7. Tum dominus, plenus iræ, magnā voce exclamāvit: "Verbero miserrime, ubi fuisti? Cur morabāris tamdiu? Nonne imperāvi ut quam celerrime redīres?" 8. S Certe quidem sic imperasti. Etiam imperāsti autem ne ipse redīrem sine formīcis. Totum fere tēmpus istas formīcas rufas cap-

¹Quam celerrime, as soon as possible.

²Lame in one foot.

³Sick in his whole body.

⁴For imperavisti.

tābam. 9. D. Tres totos dies consumēbas duas libras tantum capiens! Istam fabulam narra proaviæ, ne mihi. Ego non credam. 10. S. Tamen vera est. Nonne rufas formīcas imperasti ut caperam? D. Certe. S. Et vivas? D. Certe, et mundātas ab omnibus quisquiliis? D. Certe. 11. S. Debes igitur mihi credere. Primum enim invenīre tantum numerum rufārum difficile est; deinde multo difficilius est capere vivas. Multas interfēci captans, multæ mortuæ sunt captæ, multæ dum mundabantur. 12. D. Bene explicāre potes. Quot libras autem habes? S. Duas tresve. D. Rufæne omnes? S. Omnes. D. Vivæne? 13. S. Sic puto;—erant vivæ paucis horis abhinc;—ego autem vix vivo sum. 14. D. [Inspectans cum magnā cūrā]. Pleræque vivæ sunt: Hoc tempore tibi ignoscam. I nunc et spiritum mihi quam celerrime para.

EXERCISE. 106.

1. To prepare formic spirits fifty years ago was a difficult task.

2. The servant was ordered to collect two pounds of live red ants.

3. He was then commanded to cleanse them from all filth, and use the following formula:

4. "Take two pounds of recently collected live red ants, four pounds each of spirits of rectified wine and spring water.

5. Draw off four pounds by distilling over a slow fire."

6. This formula is not in the American pharmacopæia.

7. By the aid of chemistry the druggist now prepares formic spirits in a much easier way.

8. Chemistry has furnished him many valuable remedies.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

232. Purpose is also often expressed in Latin by means of a relative pronoun followed by the subjunctive: Misit filium qui medicum consuleret, he sent his son to consult the physician.

1 Destillando leni igne.

- 233. The ablative is often used to denote a characteristic or quality. When thus used it is modified by an adjective: summā virtūte juvenis, a young man of the highest virtue; Medicus magno rerum usu, a physician of great experience.
 - 234. This is sometimes called the descriptive ablative.

235. The genitive also has a similar use: medicamentum magni pretii, medicine of great value; vir maximi consilii, a man of very great prudence.

VOCABULARY, 43.

Cribrum, -i	, N.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	7	•	•		sieve.
Culter, -tri,	M.	•						•					•				knife.
Flexilis, -e	, ad	j		•	•												flexible.
Febrilis, -e,	adj	j															producing fever.
Ingredior,	-di,	-gr	·es	us	81	ım	, (dej	ρ.								enter, begin
Inæquālis,	-е, а	ıdj.															unequal, uneven.
Lamina, -æ	, F.					•											plate, blade, layer.
Mola, -æ, F																	mill.
Macula, -æ,	F.		•														spot, mesh in net or sieve.
Metior, -īri	īt	us	8U)	m,	de	еp.	tı	r.									measure.
Tenuitas, -	tis,	F.	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		fineness, thinness.

EXERCISE. 107.

1. Agricola misit puerum qui medicum arcessīret. 2. Medicus arcessītus est qui agricolæ filiam viseret. 3. Medicus ipse non venit, sed remisit hoc præscriptum quod ægram sanāret: 4. "Sumat'ægra quiniæ quindecim grana antequam paroxysmus febrilis ingreditur." 5. Mola medicamentaria est instrumentum quo medicamenta comminuantur. 6. Medicus servo dedit pistillum et mortarium quibus medicamenta contunderet. 7. Medicamentarii habent cribra inæquālibus maculis quæ tenuitātem pulverum metiantur. 8. Spatula est culter laminā latā et flexili quo medici præparationes moveant et misceant. 9. Agricolæ filius in officīnam venit qui magnesiæ citrātis liquorem emeret. 10. Dominus misit adjutorem, juvenem parvo medicamentorum usu, qui liquorem parāret.

Let the patient take.
 Sub after rel of purpose.
 Of little experience in drugs.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—UT AND NE.

In the last few lessons the subjunctive with ut has been used to express purpose.

236. It is also often used with ut to denote result. Examine the following:

- 1. Nitricum acidum est tam forte ut ferrum exedat, nitric acid is so strong that it eats away iron.
- 2. Tanta vis veneni fuit ut virum statim interficeret, so great was the strength of the poison that it killed the man immediately.
- 3. Accidit ut medicus non venīret, it happened that the physician did not come.
 - 237. Examine also the following:
- 1. Timeo ut medicus veniat, I fear that the doctor will not come or is not coming.
 - 2. Timeo ut medicus venerit, I fear the doctor has not come.
- 3. Timēbam ut medicus venisset, I feared the doctor had not come.
 - 4. Timeo ne veniat, I fear that he is coming or will come.
 - 5. Timeo ne venerit, I fear that he has come.
 - 6. Timui ne venisset, I feared that he had come.
- 238. Observe that after verbs of fearing, ut is translated that not, and ne, that.

VOCABULARY, 44.

Aquæductus, -us, M aqueduct.
Aufugio, 3, -fūgi, intr flee. run away.
Colluvies, -ēi, F filth, dirt, washing together of filth.
Cœlum, -i, N sky, heaven.
Contagiosus, -a, -um, adj contagious.
Decido, 3, -īdi, —, intr fall down, fall from.
Definio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr define.
Fractūra, -æ, F fracture, crack.
Gelu, -us, N frost, cold.
Germen, -inis, N germ.

Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. trace out, find.

Levigātio, -ōnis, F. levigation, trituration of moist substances.

Pestilens, -entis, adj. pestilent, deadly.

Pestis, -is, F. pestilence, plague, epidemic.

Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. frighten greatly, terrify.

Rigidus, -a, -um, adj. stiff, severe, hard.

EXERCISE, 108.

- 1. Accidit ut multi in quādam urbe periculõse ægri simul fierent.
 2. Tam multi ægri erant ut validi ægros non possent curāre.
 3. Nonnulli timēbant ne morbus esset febris flava, cholera Asiatica, vel aliqua alia pestis mortifera.
 4. Tam pestilens erat morbus ut coercēri nullis remediis posset.
 5. Mox cives ita perterriti sunt ut omnes, qui poterant, urbe aufugerent.
 6. Ruri manēbant donec gelu tam rigidum decidit e cœlo ut omnia germina morbi interficeret.
 7. Secūtum¹ est ut causam pestis investigārent.
 8. Vis morbi fecerat ut hæc investigatio acrior esset.
 9. Multis aqua in aquæductu impūra visa est.
 10. Quid effēcit ut impūra esset?
 11. Fractūra effecerat ut colluvies cloācæ in aquæductum infunderet.
 12. Tota urbs etiam tam immunda fuit ut valetūdo civium non posset bona esse.
- 1. It happened that levigation was under discussion.² 2. What is levigation, inquired the master. 3. It was necessary that some one should define the word. 4. Many were asked to define it, but were unable. 5. At last it was defined as follows:³ 6. Levigation is the perfect trituration of moist substances.⁴

239. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Colluvies, from colluere, to wash thoroughly, or cleanse.
- 2. Collutorium, from colluere, to wash, a mouth wash.
- 3. Clarificatio, from clarus, clear, and facere to make, making clear.
- 4. Contagiosus, from cum, with, and tangere, to touch, touching together.

¹ It followed, or the next thing was.

² Ut livigatio explicarëtur.

³ Sic.

⁴ Madidärum rērum.

- 5. Decanthatio, de, from, and canthus, brim, from the brim, a pouring from the brim, racking off.
 - 6. Pestiferous, from pestis, pest, and ferre, to bear, pest-bearing.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—CUM.

- 240. Cum is used with the subjunctive in three kinds of dependent clauses, temporal, causal and concessive.
- 241. Rule of Syntax.—Cum (quum) temporal, meaning when or while, takes the imperfect or pluperfect in the subjunctive to mark the time of the action in the principal clause, as:
- 1. Cum medicus venisset, æger convaluerat, when the physician had come, the patient had recovered.
- 2. Cum æger febri laborāret, medicus venit, while the patient was suffering from fever, the physician came.
- 242. Rule of Syntax.—Cum causal, meaning since, takes the subjunctive: as,—Cum omnia fere medicamenta stomachum lædant, since nearly all drugs injure the stomach.
- 243. Rule of Syntax.—Cum concessive, meaning though, takes the subjunctive: as,—Cum tu non intelligas, tamen verum est.

VOCABULARY. 45.

Aliquot, indecl adj several, a few, not many.
Auctus, -us, M increase, growth.
Benzīnum, i, N benzine.
Bisulphidum, -i, N bisulphide.
Consido, 3, -ēdi, -sessum, intr sit down, take a seat.
Colatūra, -æ, F filtration.
Clarificatio, -önis, F
Chartaceus, -a, -um, adj of paper, paper.
Diuturnus, -a, -um, adj of long continuance, long.
Elasticus, -a, -um, adj elastic, stretching.
Fermentum, -i, N leaven, cause of ferment.
Fluor, -ōris, M fluidity, flowing, flux.

EXERCISE. 109.

- 1. Cum magister consedisset, multa ex discipulis quæsīvit. Quomodo interventione quædam genera medicamentorum pulverizātis? 3. Cum nemo alius respondēre posset, hoc responsum dedit parva puella: 4. Pulverizāre aliquam rem interventione, est eam rem in pulverem redigere usu alīus rēi,—ut camphoram usu alcoholis. 5. Cum pueri hoc responsum clarum audivissent, ignorantiæ eos valde puduit. 6. Tum magister iterum quæsīvit: Quum aliquot res medicamentariæ vim solvendī habeant, quæ optimæ sunt ordine? 7. Cum unus puer responsum scīret, tamen tacebat pudore! 8. Eadem puella, cum permodesta esset, tamen clara voce respondit: Res. quæ vim solvendi habent, hoc in ordine nomināmus,—aqua, alcohol, glycerīnum, æther, benzīnum, chloroformum, bisulphidum carbonis, acida, olea. 9. Cum sic puella respondisset, omnes illi pueri aures erexerunt, quasi illud responsum suum etiam fuisset. 10. Tum iterum magister: Quid bisulphidum carbonis et benzīnum solvet? 11. Bisulphidum carbonis gummi elasticum et similia optime solvet; benzīnum, olea, pingues res, et similes.
- 1. Since you are all here to learn, answer without delay. 2. What does clarification mean? 3. Though perhaps several modest pupils knew, no one answered. 4. What? Does no one know a method of separating solid from liquid substances without filtration? 5. When he had waited a short time, he said: 6. "Since you cannot answer, I will tell you. 7. There are eight principal methods of clarification without filtration:—by heat, by increase of fluidity, by the use of albumen, by the use of gelatine, by the use

Lit., have the power of dissolving; are solvents.
2 Modum separundi solidas a liquidis rebus.

of milk, by paper pulp, by fermentation, and by long-continued settling. 8. Remember these methods."

For Translation (Extracts from Seneca).

- 1. Nihil æque sanitātem impedit quam remediōrum crebra mutatio. Non venit vulnus ad cicatrīcem, in quo medicamenta temptantur.
- 2. Fastidientis stomachi¹ est multa degustāre, quæ, ubi varia sunt et diversa, inquinant, non alunt.
- 3. Non pervēni ad sanitātem, neque perveniam quidem: delenimenta magis quam remedia podāgræ meæ compōno, contentus, si rarius accēdit et si minus verminātur. Vestris quidem pedibus comparātus debilis cursor sum.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Indirect Question.

244. Rule of Syntax.—Indirect questions take the subjunctive, as:

										v	.,	u	'•						
1.	Ubi	sis :	? .							•									where are you!
2.	Ubi	era	s?.	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	where were you?
	${\it Indirect}.$																		
1.	Scio	ubi	sis		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	T k	no	w where you are.
2.	Scii	ubi	ess	es	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	T k	ne	w where you were.

Examine the following:

- 1. Scio ubi sis, fueris, I know where you are, have been or were.
- 2. Sciam ubi sis, fueris, I shall know where you are, have been, or were.
- 3. Scii ubi sis, fueris, I have known where you are, have been, or were.

¹ It is characteristic of a dainty appetite.

- 4. Sciero ubi sis, fueris, I shall have known where you are, have been, or were.
 - 5. Sciebam ubi esses, fuisses, I knew where you were, had been.
 - 6. Scii ubi esses, fuisses, I knew where you were, had been.
- 7. Scieram ubi esses, fuïsses, I had known where you were, had been.
- 245. Observe that the indirect question is translated like the indicative.
- 246. Notice also how these examples illustrate the rule for the sequence of tenses.

VOCABULARY, 46.

Amotio, -onis, F displacement, removal.
Angustus, -a, -um, adj narrow.
Decanthatio, -onis, F a pouring off, racking.
Effectus, -us, M effect, power.
Fundus, -i, M bottom.
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr form, mould.
Lotio, -ōnis, F a washing.
Maternus, -a, -um, adj maternal, mother.
Solubilis, -e, adj soluble.
Saturātus, -a, -um, partic. adj saturated, filled.
Sedimen, -inis, N sediment.
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr cause to settle, or sink.
Sedāta res a precipitate.
Unde, adv whence.
Vasum, -i, N vessel.

EXERCISE. 110.

1. Hodie quærēmus quomodo fluidæ res a solidis separentur.
2. Primum explicabimus quid in arte medicamentariā vocabulum lotio significet.
3. Medicamentarius liquidum solido sæpe superfundit ut partem solubilem eluat: hoc lotio appellātur.
4. Scis-ne quæ decanthatio sit?
5. Decanthatio est effusio liquōris ut sedimen in fundo vasi relinquātur.
6. Pauci forsan clare intelligunt quid intersit inter rem sedātam et sedimen.
7. Quum quærerētur de crystallis, nemo potuit dicere quæ esset orīgo eōrum, vel utrum ex aridis an liquidis rebus pararentur.
8. Nemo sciit utrum crys-

talli pararentur fusione, sublimatione, an manu fabricarentur! 9. Cum de his rebus facilibus nihil scīrent, rogāti sunt utrum possent explicare quid maternus liquor significaret. 10. Maternus liquor, aliquis respondit, est liquidum quod manet postquam crystalli formati sunt. 11. Rectum responsum utrum dederit conjectūrā nescio. 12. Quid expressio significet vix necesse est explicare, et tamen explicabo. 13. Expressio est separatio liquidorum a solidis per vim.

1. Explain what a percolator is. 2. Tell us where you have seen a percolator. 3. Do you remember what the liquid is called which comes from the percolator, saturated with the soluble part of the drug? 4. Explain, if you please, why percolation is also called displacement. 5. Do you know why a glass percolator is the best for common use? 6. When you are preparing fluid extracts, explain why a tall, narrow percolator is desirable. 7. Explain why, when you percolate a drug, you ought to pour the moist powder through a coarse¹ sieve.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Wishes and Conditions.

247. Rule of Syntax.—In wishes and conditions the present subjunctive is used of what may be fulfilled, the imperfect subjunctive of what is not true, the pluperfect subjunctive of what was not true. The same mood is regularly employed in the conclusion of such conditional sentences:

Examine the following:

1. Utinam medicus veniat! would that the doctor would come! I wish the doctor would come! O, that the doctor would come!

¹ Cribrum maculis crassis.

- 2. Si medicus veniat, puero medicet, if the doctor should come he would cure my boy.
 - 3. Utinam medicus adesset! O, that the doctor were here!
- 4. Si medicus adesset, lætus essem, if the doctor were here I should be glad.
- 5. Utinam medicus adfuisset! would that the doctor had been here!
- 6. Si medicus adfuisset, puero medicavisset, if the doctor had been here he would have cured my boy.

VOCABULARY. 47.

Absorbeo, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr absorb.
Aptus, -a, -um, adj fit, suitable, adapted to.
Aquab.liter, adv equally, evenly.
Aquosus, -a, -um, adj watery, abounding in water.
Campāna, -ee, F bell.
Cito, adv quickly, speedily.
Comperio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr ascertain, find out.
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr cease, stop, loiter.
Krameria, -e, F krameria.
Madefacio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr wet, moisten.
Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. and irreg go against, go to meet, die.
Rarus, -a, -um, adj thin, porous, spongy.
Recupero 1, -ā i, -ātum, tr recover, get back, regain.
Seligo, 3, -ēgi, -lectum, tr select, choose.

EXERCISE 111.

1. Si fluida extracta velis parāre, altum, et rectum percolatōrem seligas; si acrem tinctūram, percolatōrem in formam campānæ redactum et latiōrem seligas. 2. Si qualitātem et natūram medicamenti, quod vellet percolāre, diligentius inspexisset, aptiorem percolatōrem seligisset. 3. Si mihi sex unciæ krameriæ essent, docērem te quomodo tinctūram krameriæ parāres. 4. Si pulverem madefacias menstruo antequam incipis percolāre, multo facilius et citius percoles. 5. Si ratiōnem hujus rēi non intelligis, pharmacopæiam cum curā majōre lege. 6. Si pulverem in percolatōrem recte pressisses, menstruum lente et aequabiliter descendisset. 7. Si medicamenta rara sint et menstruum aquōsum,

moderāte primas; si autem menstruum valde alcoholicum sit, firmius primas. 8. Si nēscias quid mēnstruum ōptimum sit, necesse sit ut aliquot menstrua tentes. 9. Utinam scivissem quam ægrētus amīcus fuisset! 10. Utinam medicum citius arcessivissem! 11. Si medicus citius venisset, amīcus forte non obiisset. 12. Utinam atra nox abīret, et mane clarum adesset!

1. If you would like' to know how much menstruum a powder will absorb' and retain' after percolation ceases, you should try to ascertain by experiment. 2. If you should wish to recover the absorbed' menstrua, you could do this by distillation. 3. If I had' the apparatus and a few ounces of fresh rose-blossoms, I would teach you how to prepare' officinal rose-water. 4. If the boy had known how many officinal waters there were, he would probably have repeated a few of the fourteen names. 5. If I knew how to prepare' anise and cinnamon waters, I would tell you. 6. O that I had known how sick he was! 7. Would that the surgeon would come! 8. O that I knew what would cure' my boy!

CHAPTER L

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

248. The Hortatory subjunctive is used in exhortations and commands.

Examine the following:-

Consulāmus medicum, let us consult a physician.

Capiat grana decem ter die, let him take ten grains three times a day.

Sumas pilulam quininæ alternā horā, take a quinine pill every other hour.

Nihil venēni ceperis, take no poison.

Velis sorre quantum menstrui.
 Indirect questions; use subjunctive.
 Absorpta.
 Si mihi essent apparatus et paucæ unciæ recentium florum rosarum.
 Pres. subj.,—veniat!

Repugnantia medicamenta ne miscueris, do not mix incompatible drugs.

Ne nimium magnam dosim capias, do not take too large a dose. 249. The present and perfect subjunctive are used with scarcely

any difference in meaning.

250. In negative commands the perfect subjunctive is generally used.

251. The subjunctive of desire is the usual form in Latin prescriptions.

All of the sentences for translation in this lesson are taken from a collection of Latin prescriptions written by English physicians. The vocabulary will be found after the exercises.

EXERCISE. 112.

- 1. Detrahātur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. 2. Venæsectio fiat ut sanguinis unciæ quinque fluant. 3. Statim abradātur capillitium, et cucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ applicentur. 4. Cucurbitulæ cum scarificatione parti thorācis dolenti¹ pro re natā² admoveantur, et sanguis ad uncias octo exsugātur. 5. Hirudines viginti quattuor statim lumbis admoveantur, et postquam remotæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicētur. 6. Parti thorācis superiori emplastrum lyttæ admoveatur, et post vesicationem applicētur cerātum sabīnæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fīat. Quando fluxus cessat, æger hoc præscripto utātur: Recipe cerāti sabīnæ, et unguenti lyttæ, partes æquāles. 7. Si valde urgeat dyspnæa, applicētur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum ope unguenti sabīnæ.
- 1. Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Dress' the blistered part with savin ointment. 2. Apply to the neck, where it is in pain, a plaster of cantharides. 3. Let three leeches be applied to the forehead. 4. Let blood be drawn from the arm, and on the same day, after a few hours, or on the following day.

¹ Present participle of doleo: to the painful part of the chest.

² Pro re nata, -- occasionally, or, as occasion may require.

⁸ Curaveris partem exulcerātam. 4 Quā dolet.

two hours after a light dinner, let the patient take an emetic powder. 5. Do not take more than an ounce.

VOCABULARY. 48.

Detraho, 3, -axi, -actum, tr draw, take away.
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr shave, cut away.
Capillituum, -i, N hair of the head.
Applico, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr apply, attach.
Admoveo, 2, -ovi, -otum, tr apply, move near.
Hirūdo, -inis, F leech, bloodsucker.
Dyspnœa, -æ, F difficulty of breathing.
Emolliens, -entis, adj emollient, softening, soothing.
Extraho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr draw out, extract.
Lumbus, -i, m loin.
Lytta, -ee, F a blistering insect.
Fluxus, -us, M a flowing, flux.
Ops, opis, F aid, help, riches, wealth.
Scarificatio, -onis, F scarification, cutting slightly.
Nucha, &, F nape of the neck.
Thorax, -ācis, M breast, chest, thorax.
Venæsectio, -onis, F venesection, cutting a vein.
Vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj blistering.
Prandium, i-, N dinner, breakfast.

252. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Capillitium, from caput, head, and pilus, hair, hair of the head.
- 2. Capiplenium, from caput, and plenum, full, head-full, heaviness in the head, a variety of catarrh.
- 3. Capitiluvium, from caput, and lavāre, to wash, a bath for the head.
- 4. Capitipurgia, from caput, and purgāre, to cleanse, purging, or cleansing the head.
- 5. Dyspnæa, from the Greek word dus, "with difficulty," and pneo, "I breathe," difficulty of breathing.
- 6. Dysphagia, from dus, and phago, "I eat," difficulty in swallowing.

¹ Duabus horis post leve prandium.

- 7. Dysphonia, from dus, and phōnē, "the voice," difficulty in speaking, imperfect pronunciation.
- 8. Dysthanatos, from dus, and thănătos, "death," that which causes a painful death.
 - 9. Lumbago, from lumbi, "the loins," pain in the loins.

CHAPTER ·LI.

THE IMPERATIVE.

REVIEW the present and learn the future imperative, active and passive of the regular and irregular verbs.

253. The imperative is used in commands and entreaties: As,—consulite vobīs, prospicite patriæ, conservāte vos, consult for yourselves, look out for the country, preserve yourselves.

Te ipsum concute, examine yourself.

254. A negative command, or prohibition, is generally expressed by ne with the second person of the perfect subjunctive, as was stated in the preceding lesson. Noli with the infinitive is also often used: As,—Noli putare, do not suppose (be unwilling to suppose).

EXERCISE. 113.

- 1. Tere oleum cum mucilagine donec probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema. 2. Cochleare parvum ter quaterve die exhibe, si convulsio vel spasmus urgeatur. 3. Noli plus sex uncias sanguinis extrahere. 4. Noli tantum sanguinis emittere quantum medici antique. 5. Ne tantum sanguinis emiseris ut æger valde pallescat vel languescat. 6. Haustum effervescentem continua, sicut jamjam parātum. 7. Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctionem glycyrrhīzæ radīcis contūsæ drachmas duas adde, et cola: cujus æger cochlearia tria ampla ter die capiat.
- 1. Give as large' a dose as can be taken on the point of a knife frequently during the day. 2. Bruise into a mass, divide into

¹ Urgeatur, be troublesome. ² Tantum dösis quantum cultri apice capi potest.

thirty pills. 3. Take half a drachm of extract of cicuta, and make fifteen pills and roll them in hemlock dust. Send them in a paper box. 4. Take three drachms of cinchona and divide into twelve equal parts. 5. Let the patient take one of these parts, every second or third hour, in a small cupful of fresh cow's milk, during the absence of the fever. 6. Take an ounce of prepared chalk and sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated parts.

VOCABULARY. 49.

Coctio, -ōnis, F cooking, boiling.
Continuo, 1, -āvī, -ātum tr continue, proceed, keep on.
Convulsio, -onis, F convulsion, fit.
Coeo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr combine, unite.
Enema, -ătis, N
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr give to, show.
Languesco, 3, -uī, — intr grow faint, languish.
Effervescens, -entis, partic effervescent, bubbling.
Pallesec, 3, -uī, — intr turn pale, lose color.
Pyxis, -idis, F box.
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj of or from a cow.
Gossipium, -ī cotton tree, cotton.
Excorio, 1, tr remove the skin.
Jamjam, adv now, already.

CHAPTER LII.

THE INFINITIVE.

Learn the infinitives of the regular and irregular verbs. 255. It will be seen from the following illustrations that the Latin infinitive is used essentially the same as the English infinitive:

Errāre humānum est, to err is human. Turpe est mentīri, to lie (lying) is base.

Latine loqui didicit, he learned to speak Latin.

Secunda vel tertia quaque hora.
Ex cyatho parvo.
Absente febre.
4 In partes excoriatas.

Nemo mortem effugere potest, no one is able to escape death.

256. The Infinitive with Subject-Accusative. Rule of Syntax.—The infinitive, with subject-accusative, is used with verbs and other expressions of saying, knowing, thinking, perceiving, and the like.

257. Direct Discourse.

Medicus est, he is a physician.

Quinīna amāra est, quinine is bitter.

Sapiens est, he is wise.

Nauta morbum periculosum contraxit, the sailor contracted a dangerous disease.

258. Indirect Discourse.

Dicit se medicum esse, he says that he is a physician [lit.—he says himself to be a physician].

Sentīmus quinīnam amāram esse, we perceive that quinine is bitter [lit., we perceive quinine to be bitter].

Putat se sapientem esse, he thinks that he is wise [lit., he thinks hinself to be wise].

Rumor est nautam perīculōsum morbum contraxisse, there is a report that the sailor contracted a dangerous disease [lit., there is a report the sailor to have contracted a dangerous disease].

259. Notice that there is no word in the Latin sentence which corresponds to the English word that in the translation.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

260. Rule of Syntax.—The present, the perfect or the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse, according as the time indicated is present, past or future with reference to the verb of saying, etc., by which the indirect discourse is introduced, as:

cadebat, he was falling, cecidit, he fell, dixit, ceciderat, he had fallen, dixit, } se cecidisse, { he says, } he was falling. he said, } he fell, had fallen.

cadet, he will fall, { dicit, dixit, } se casūrum [esse], { he says he shall fall, he said he should fall.

- 261. Observe that the tenses of the infinitive are not absolute, but relate to the time of the verb on which they depend.
- 262. Subordinate clauses of the indirect discourse take the subjunctive, as:

Clamitabat, si ille adesset, venturos esse, he cried out that they would come if he were present.

Ferunt hominem, quem viderim, clarum medicum esse, they say that the man whom I saw is a famous physician.

EXERCISE, 114.

- 1. Constat¹ medicos centum annis abhinc solitos esse sanguinem detrahere causā levissimā. 2. Ferunt² siquis dolōrem capitis, tormina ventris, febriculam levem, contusionem malam, claudam manum vel pedem, vel aliquem fere alium morbum vulnusve habuerit, solitos esse sanguinem pleno rivo extrahere, hirudines multos alicui parti corporis applicare, vel cruentas cucurbitulas 3. Videntur putavīsse morbum sine sanguinis emissione vix posse curări. 4. Dicitur medicum scalpellum, instrumentum utilissimum, die nocteque semper secum habuisse. 5. Libri veteres de medicina demonstrant hæc vera esse. 6. Amicus dicit se librum veterem plenum præscriptionum de sectione venarum habēre. 7. Amīcus idem dicit se invenisse hæc præscripta et multa similia in illo libro: 8. "Si primæ venæsectioni non cedat morbus, tum repetātur. 9. Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis unciæ viginti e brachio. 10. Si convulsio redeat, haud aliter,3 detrahātur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres."
- 1. They say that many years ago doctors were more fond⁴ of blood-letting than now. 2. It is said that they carried a sharp lancet always ready⁵ for venesection; 3. and that, if a patient was not already dead,⁶ they were accustomed to cut him to pieces

Used here as an impersonal verb—it is agreed, or is clear; lit.—"it stands together."
 They say—dicunt.
 Not otherwise.
 Amantiöres emissiönis sanguinis.
 Jam mortuus esset.

to revive¹ him. 4. I have heard, but hardly believe the story, that the old doctors always carried with them a great supply² of leeches. 5. Many supposed that they used³ leeches to draw blood from the bodies of their patients, in order that they might themselves⁴ draw money from their⁵ purses. 6. A friend who has had experience says that the present generation⁶ of doctors needs no leeches,—that their bills² stick closer to the pocket-book than leeches to the skin.

VOCABULARY. 50.

Arcte, adv	
Concido, 3, -idi, -issum, tr cut up, cut to pieces.	
Curo. 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr care, take care of, cure, dr	·688.
Demonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr point out, show, prove.	
Emissio, -onis, F letting out, emission.	
Febricula, -æ, F slight fever.	
Libellus, -i, M small writing, list.	
Libellus rationarius bill.	
Marsupium, -i, N purse.	
Persto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr persist continue.	
Peracutus, -a, -um, adj very sharp.	
Rationarius, -a, -um, adj relating to accounts.	
Rivus, -i, m small stream.	
Reduco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr lead or bring back, restore	,
Sectio, -ōnis, F cutting.	
Seculum, -i, N age, race, generation	
Tormen, -inis, N. [used only in plur.] gripes, pain in the bowels.	
·	

263. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Brachiocubital, from brachium, arm, and cubitus, elbow; that which belongs to both the arm and elbow.
- 2. Brachiotomy, from brachium, and tomē, incision; amputation of the arm.
- 3. Brachiorrheuma, from brachium, arm, and rheuma, rheumatism; rheumatism of the arm.

¹ Ut eum in vitam reducerent.

2 Magnam vim hirudinum.

3 Usos esse hirudinibus quibus extraherent; rel. of purpose.

4 Ut ipsi.

5 Ex eërum marsupiis.

6 Sæculum.

7 Libellos rationarios adhærëre.

- 4. Convulsion, from cum, with, and vellere, to tear, to pull together; a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles which usually contract only under the influence of the will.
- 5. Convulsionaire, a name given to those in the last century who had, or pretended to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses.
- 6. Ventricle, from venter, belly, and culus, a termination, meaning little; little-belly, a name given in anatomy to various parts.
- 7. Ventriloquism, from venter, and loqui, to speak; speaking in the stomach or belly.
- 8. Ventripotent, from venter, and potens, powerful or large; big-bellied, or having a large abdomen.

CHAPTER LIII.

263. PARTICIPLES—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

LEARN the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.

264. The present participle is declined like an adjective of the third declension ending in ns, see 71.

265. All other participles are declined like fluidus, a, um (33).

266. Participles denote time, as present, past or future, with respect to the time of the verb in their clause.

Examine the following:

- 1. Bibens venēnum { moritur, he dics, moriētur, he will die, mortuus est, he died, } from drinking poison.
- 2. Camphoram valde redolens, smelling strongly of camphor.
- 3. Fluidum in modulum ferreum calefactum, sebo illitum, infunde, pour the liquid into an iron measure which has been warmed and smeared with tallow.
- 4. Cruciatus doleribus non poterat dormīre, (because) racked by pains he could not sleep.

- 5. Medicus venit tibi succursūrus, the doctor has come to help you.
- 267. Observe how the participle is translated in the foregoing examples—
 - 268. Examine the following uses of the Ablative Absolute:-
- 1. Medicamento sumpto, convaluit, when he had taken the medicine he recovered. [The medicine having been taken.]
- 2. Medicus, curatione ægri desperata, domum rediit, the physician, since he despaired of the cure of his patient, returned home, [The cure of the patient being despaired of.]
- 3. Æger convalescet, febri revertente, the patient will recover though the fever returns. [The fever returning.]
- 4. Empirico arcessito, amicus morietur, if the quack be summoned, our friend will die. [The quack being summoned.]
- 5. Puer tinctūras præparāvit, patre nec juvante nec præsente, the boy prepared the tinctures without his father's aid or presence. [His father neither assisting nor being present.]

Compare in each sentence the Latin and the corresponding translation.

269. Notice in the first sentence that the ablative absolute is used to indicate time, in the second a cause or reason, in the third a concession, in the fourth a condition, in the fifth an accompanying circumstance.

EXERCISE, 115.

1. Tria genera syrupōrum sunt;—syrupus simplex e saccharo et aquā constans, syrupus medicātus varias res medicināles continens, syrupus saporātus sapōris¹ causā tantum usurpātus. 2. Quot modis syrupos præparas, domine, quæsīvit adjūtor. 3. Dominus breviter considerans respondit quattuor modos officināles esse quibus syrupos præparāret;²—solutiōne cum calōre, agitatiōne sine calōre, additiōne simplici, digestiōne vel maceratiōne. 4. Velim ut paululum auranti syrupi hac formulā pares:—5. "Recipe corticum aurantiōrum a substantiā interiōri mundatōrum uncias quattuor. 6. Mi-

Saporis causa, for the sake of the savor.

Subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

nūtim concīsis¹ affunde vini Gallici albi libras duas cum dimidiā. 7. Digere² per biduum in vase clauso et exprime. 8. Unciis viginti post colatūram remanentibus³ adde sacchari albissimi libras tres. 9. Semel ebulliendo⁴ fiat syrupus colōris⁵ flavescentis." 10. Hanc formulam memoriæ⁶ mandātam tene. 11. Hujus mistūre, cochlearia quattuor, horis duābus interpositis, sumantur, ut sudatiōnes diminuant. 12. Provisis omnibus, quæ pertinent ad universa genera morbōrum, ad singulōrum curatiōnes veniam.

1. The physician has come to cure, the disease. 2. Having closely observed, the symptoms of the disease, he wrote this prescription: 3. "If vomiting comes on, let the patient drink, as occasion may require, a wine-glass of infusion of chamomile flowers: 4. When the vomiting has ceased, let the patient take a sudorific powder." 5. Having written, another prescription, he added the following directions: 6. "Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour to the remainder."

VOCABULARY. 51.

Agitatio, -onis, F	agitation, stirring.
Anthemis, -idis, F	chamomile.
Digestio, -ōnis, F	arranging, disposing, digestion.
Dimidia, -æ, F	hulf.
Dimidium, -ī. N	half.
Digero, 3, -gessi, -estum, tr	distribute, arrange, digest.
Diminuo, 3ui, -utum, tr	diminish.
Elābor, 3, elābi, elapsus sum, dep. intr	slide or slip away, escape.
Ebullio, 4, īvi and -ii,, tr. and intr	boil, bubble up.
Flavesco, 3. —, intr	grow yellow, be yellowish.
Interior, -ōris, adj., compar	interior, inner.
Mandātum, -i, N	command, direction.
Provideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr	provide for, look after, sc. to.
Perspicio, 3, -xī, -ctum, tr	see through, observe closely.

Perf. partic. of concido, in dative, agreeing with noun understood, and governed by affunde,—ad in composition taking dative.

In the dative after adde.

Bodive.

Use the future active participle.

Abl. abs., vomitu superveniente, vomitu finito, præscripto alio scripto.

Semibūš elapsš, quod manet.

Sapor, -ōris, M			•	taste, savor, relish.
Saporātus, -a, -um, adj				flavored.
Substantia, -e, F				substance.
Sudorificus, -a, -um, adj				causing sweat, sudorific.
Universus, -a, -um,				turned into one, whole, collectively.
Vas, vasis; pl. vasa, -ōrum				vessel.
Vomitus, -us, M				vomiting.

270. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Calorifacient, from calor, heat, and facere, to make; having the power of producing heat.
- 2. Cochleare, from cochlea, a snail's shell; a spoon, so called from the resemblance of its bowl to a shell.
- 3. Cochleariformis, from cochlea, a shell, and forma, shape; shell-shaped or spoon-shaped.
 - 4. Morbid, from morbus, disease, diseased, or relating to disease.
 - 5. Morbific, from morbus, and facere, to make; causing disease.
- 6. Saponaria, from sapo, soap; the juice of this plant forming a lather with water.
- 7. Saponariæ Nuculæ, from sapo, soap, and nux, nut, soap-nuts; a fruit whose rind has saponaceous qualities.

CHAPTER LIV.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Many verbs, from their meaning, appear only in the third person singular.

- 271. These are called impersonal verbs, as having no personal subject.
 - 272. These verbs may be classified as follows:-
 - 1. Verbs expressing operations of nature and time of day: Pluit, it rains.

Tonat, it thunders.

Vesperascit, it is growing late.

2. Verbs of feeling:

Miseret me mali tui, I pity (it grieves me of) your misfortune.

Pudet me tui, I am ashamed (it shames me) of you.

Pænitet me stultitiæ meæ, I repent of (it repents me of) my folly.

3. Verbs which have a phrase or clause as their subject:

Accidit, it happens.

Licet tibi exīre, you may go out (it is permitted you to go out). Oportet te scīre, you ought to know (it behooves you to know). Placuit or placitum est mihi, I was pleased (it was pleasing to me).

273. Rule of Syntax.—The impersonal verbs miseret, pænitet, piget, pudet and tædet take the accusative of the person, and the genitive of the object or cause of the feeling.

EXERCISE. 116.

1. Medicamentarium decet scire quemadmodum omnia genera medicamentorum præparet. 2. Illi puero contigit duos annos in 3. Multo jucundius puero videbātur scholam medicīnam ire. patris pecuniam consumere, quam longas formulas discere quibus compositiones medicinales pararet. 4. Puer, pecunia dissipata, domum reverterat. 5. Patri amanti placitum erat ut magno negotio suo filium præponeret, et hac spe in illam scholam miserat. 6. Pater lætus eum videt, et, ut solet et decet, cœpit de studiis quærere. 7. "Valde mihi placet, mi puer, ut omnia genera compositionum medicinārum didiceris parāre, et mox mihi succedere possis. 8. Satis operis in officina chemica est. Mane crastino incipiēmus." 9. Mane puer venit, et diu laborābat, at frustra; nullam formulam meminisse, nihil recte facere poterat;--multa autem medicamenta pretiosa perdebat. 10. Vesperascebat cum pater 11. Attonitus ruīnā medicamentōrum, magnā voce ex-12. "Quid facis? Cur medicamenta perdis? Desiste. clamābat. 13. Nihil-ne omnīno didicisti in illā scholā nisi pecuniam perdere? 14. Nunc ego te negotium meum docēbo funditus. 15. In cellam

1 Subj. of purpose with the relative, quibus.

descende, verre, cribra, absterge, tere, lava. 16. Hac in scholā aliquid disces; per omnem gradum transibis."

1. It becomes a student to study. 2. He ought to learn how to prepare many compounds. 3. Does it seem right to you that he should spend his father's money and not try to learn? 4. It followed that the son was not put in charge of his father's business. 5. I am disgusted with the boy's folly. 6 What must we do? 7. What ought the young man to have done? 8. It was reported that he had studied well, but I am ashamed of his ignorance. 9. You may now go home.

VOCABULARY, 52.

Attamen (at and tamen), conj d	but, but yet, for all that.
Abstergeo, 2, -ui, -ērsi, -ersum, tr	vipe off, cleanse.
Æquus, -a, -um, adj	right, just.
Cœpi, -isti, -it, 3, preterit verb b	begun, have begun.
Contingit, 3, -igit, impers i	t happens, it befalls.
Consumo, 3, -umpsi, -umptum, tr	consume, spend.
Compositio, -ōnis, F	outting together, compound, composition.
Decet, 2, -uit, impers i	
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr s	catter, squander, dissipate.
Funditus, adv	rom the very bottom.
Licet, 2uit, impers i	
Medicinus, -a, -um, adj	•
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers i	
Præpōno, 3, -posui, -itum, tr p	
Piget, 2uit, impers i	
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers i	• , , , ,
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers i	

CHAPTER LV.

274. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

Future Active Participle: -- Gerundive.

275. The future active participle with the verb sum forms the Active Periphrastic Conjugation, as:

1 Æquum-ne tibī vidētur.

² Oportet.

8 Licet vobis.



Sanatūrus sum., eram, etc., I am, was, etc., about to (going to, intending to) heal.

276. The gerundive with the verb sum forms the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation, as:

Sanandus sum, eram, etc., I am, was, etc., to be healed; I deserve, ought, etc., to be healed.

PARADIGMS.

Active. Passine. INDICATIVE. PRES, sanatūrus sum. sanandus sum. sanandus eram. IMPERF., sanatūrus eram. Fur. sanatūrus ero. sanandus ero. Perf. sanatūrus fuī. sanandus fuī. PLUP., sanatūrus fueram. sanandus fueram. Fut. Perf., sanatūrus fuero. sanandus fuero. etc. etc.

277. The active periphrastic is often used to supply the place of a future subjunctive, as:

Non dubito quin ægrum sanatūrus sit, I do not doubt that he will cure the patient.

Scivi quid medicus factūrus esset, I knew what the doctor was going to do.

278. Rule of Syntax.—The dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person by whom the act must be done, as:

Tinctūræ drachma ægro sumenda est, a drachm of the tincture must be taken by the patient.

Ille morbus tibi submovendus est, that disease must be removed by you (that disease is to you to be removed; or; you must remove that disease).

Omnibus moriendum est, all must die (the necessity of dying is to all).

Mihi scribendum est, I must write (the duty of writing is to me).

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Non dubito quin empiricus morbi sanitionem susceptūrus sit.

- 2. Pollicētur se omne genus morbi sanatūrum.¹ 3. Non est dubium quin magnas doses datūrus sit. 4. Noli dubitāre quin hic puer cognitūrus sit quæ confectiones officināles sint. 5. Scis-ne quid medicus vetus eas appellatūrus sit ? 6. Scio quemadmodum eas paratūrus sis. 7. Rosæ partes octo, sacchari partes sexaginta quattuor, mellis despumāti partes duodecim, aquæ rosæ partes sedecim receptūrus es. 8. Alteram confectionem quoque scio quomodo paratūrus sis. 9. Aloes et asafætidæ pilulæ saccharo illinendæ sunt ut jucundius devorentur. 10. Omnia cerāta octo officinalia tibi præparanda sunt. 11. Cantharidis cerāto tibi utendum est. 12. Emplastrum picis Burgundicæ ori empirici imponendum est.
- 1. There is no doubt that he will prepare the three officinal papers. 2. I doubt whether he will know how to prepare the nitrate of potassium paper. 3. He will know how the others ought to be prepared. 4. Do not doubt that the druggist will have in his store-house all sorts of spirits and volatile oils. 5. Do you know what he is going to do with the resins and balsams? 6. Ought we not to prepare all kinds of plasters? 7. I must buy all kinds of fixed and volatile oils and soaps. 8. You ought to write the druggist to send you the sulphates of morphine, quinine, strychnine, atropine and hyoscyamina. 9. The druggist has to keep in store all kinds of tinctures, oils, essences, soaps, syrups, starches, and a thousand other things, although many of them may seldom be called for.

279. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Confection, from cum, with, and facere, to make, anything made up or preserved with sugar.
- 2. Dosiologia, from the Greek words dosis, gift, or dose, and logos, discourse, a statement of the doses that may be given.
 - 3. Empiricus, from the Greek words en, in, and peira, trial,

¹ In the future infinitive esse is usually omitted.

² Scribendum tibi est ad medicamentarium.

³ Subj. of purposeHabenda sunt in apothē. ā.

one who follows only experience; now used in a bad sense, meaning charlatan or quack.

- 4. Melicēris, from mel, honey, and cera, wax, a tumor filled with a substance resembling honey.
- 5. Melimēlum, from mel, and melum, apple, a name of two compounds, honey and quince, and honey and apples.
 - 6. Melituria, from mel, and ouron, urine, sweet urine, diabētes.
- 7. Officinālis, from opus, a work, and facere, to make, medicines kept in drug-stores ready made, prepared according to authorized formulæ.
- 8. Saccharometer, from saccharum, sugar, and metrum, measure, an instrument for determining the density of syrups.
- 9. Saccharorrhæa, from saccharum, and rheo, "I flow," a discharge of sweet fluid from the system.

CHAPTER LVI.

GERUND.-GERUNDIVE.-SUPINE.

LEARN the gerunds and supines of the regular and irregular verbs.

Gerund.

Examine the following:

G., cupidus te audiendi. desirous of hearing you.

D., aqua utilis est bibendo water is useful for drinking.

Acc., inter ludendum while playing or during play.

Ab., quattuor libras elice destillando .

draw off four pounds by distilling (distillation).

The above examples illustrate the use of the supine in the several cases.

281. Observe (1) its use is like that of the English verbal noun in ing; (2) that it governs the same case as its verb, but is itself governed like a noun. See genitive case above.

282. Gerund and Gerundive.

Compare the following couplets:

- G. Ars { medicinam parandi, medicinæ parandæ } the art of preparing medicine.
- D , Dat operam $\left\{ {\begin{array}{*{20}{c}} {artem\;exercendo,}\\ {arti\;exercendee} \end{array}} \right\}$ he attends to the practice of his art.
- Acc., Venit ad { febrem medicandum, } he came to cure the fever.
- Ab., Terit tempus { medicamenta terendo, } he spends his time in grinding medicamentis terendis } drugs.
- 283. Observe (1) that the gerund is in the case required by the construction, and (2) that the gerundive agrees with its noun like an adjective.
- 284. The accusative with ad is used to indicate a purpose. This construction is very common.

Supine.

Examine the following:

Juvenis ad urbem venit medicīnam exercitum, the young man came to the city to practice medicine.

285. In the above sentence exercitum has the same meaning as ut exerceret, qui exerceret, ad exercendum, and other ways of expressing a purpose.

286. Rule of Syntax.—The supine in um is used after verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion.

Id est difficille factu, this is difficult to do, or be done.

Id est jucundum audītu, this is pleasant to hear.

Horribile visu, shocking to see.

287. The use of the supine in u, with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the senses or feelings, and with those that denote ease, difficulty, and the like, is a very common construction.

VOCABULARY. 53.

•				
Bromum, i, N	•	•		bromine.
Calx, calcis, F. and M.				limestone.
Causticus, -a, -um, adj.				caustic, burning.
Fabrica, -æ, F				work hop, manufactory.
13				

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Medicamentarius studio medicamenta recentia emendiad urbem magnam venit. 2. Mercātoreum in fabricam magnam induxit modos varios medicamentorum parandorum visum. 3. Vidēbat quemad-modum præparationes multæ macerando, bulliendo, evaporando, sublimando, destillando, percolando fierent.² 4. "Mirabile visu." exclamăvit ille. 5. Tum mercător ei ostendēbat quomodo liquida aquosa, et liquida alcoholica macerando vel percolando præpararentur. 5. Plurimæ equidem solidæ præparationes, ut abstracta et multa extracta, etiam percolando parabantur. 6. Amicus noster dixit se venisse præcipue visum modos officināles quibus sulphur et phosphorus pararentur. 7. Tum mercator chemicum suum arcessivit qui modum crudum sulphur sublimandi, et sublimatum sulphur lavandi, et iodinen3 cum sulphure calefaciendi. et partem centesimam phosphori in amygdalæ oleo dissolvendi explicaret. 8. Quomodo sal potassi in sulphatem converteretur. et sulphas in carbonatem una cum carbone et calce calefaciendo etiam explicābat. 9. Potassa pura præparātur, inquit, potassi hydrātis liquorem in mundo vaso ferreo ad spissitudinem olei evaporando. 10. Hæc præparatio tam caustica est ut te oporteat cavēre ne tangas. 11. Liquor potassæ in aquā destillātā potassam

¹ Stūdio, abl. of means,—with the desire.

² Subj. indirect question.

³ Greek noun of first dec. like aloe.

dissolvendo parātur. 12. Rationem reliquārum potassi præparationum officinalium parundārum pharmacopæiam legendo facile disces.

1. He came to buy¹ salts of sodium. 2. Soda is prepared by boiling² a solution of sodium³ carbonate with hydrate of calcium, and evaporating.² 3. The process of washing bicarbonate of sodium with water⁴ is easy. 4. Almost⁵ everybody knows how to prepare chloride of sodium by evaporating sea-water. 5. Pyrophosphate of sodium is prepared by heating phosphate of sodium to redness,⁴ dissolving and crystallizing.¹ 6. He came to inquire how phosphate of sodium was prepared. 7. The chemist gave him a formula for preparing it. 8. Bromide of ammonium is prepared by adding water of ammonium gradually to bromine under water. 9. By diligently reading the pharmacopœia the student will learn at last the various modes of preparing all medicinal compounds.

Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Pharmacopæia, from the Greek words pharmakon, medicine, and poieō, I make; a collection of formulæ for the preparation of medicines.
- 2 Pharmakomania, from pharmakon, and mania, madness; a mania for taking or prescribing medicines.
- 3. Pharmacoposia, from pharmakon, and posis, a potion; a liquid medicine, especially a cathartic.
- 4. Pharmacopōla, from pharmakon and poleo, I sell; a medicine-seller, or druggist; sometimes a quack.
- 5. Phosphorus, from the Greek words, phōs, light, and phero, I carry; a light-carrier.
- 6. Photomania, from phos, and mania, madness; light-madness, or insane delirium caused by light.
 - 7. Photophobia, from phos, and phobia, dread; fear of the light.
 - 8. Photopsia, from phos and ops, the eye; a false perception of

¹Use the supine. ²Use the abl. of gerund. ³Carbonātis sodii. ⁴Abl. of means. ⁵Almost everybody, quivis fere. ⁶Ad ruborem. ⁷In crystallos formando.

light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc., caused by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eye-ball.

9. Photuria, from phos and ouron, urine; a luminous condition of the urine.

READING LESSONS.

Recipe,—Emplastri Galbani compositi unciam dimidiam, Resīnæ uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alūtam extendum, quo pedes post pediluvium involvantur.

290. Emplastrum generis ejusdem fit ex his: galbani, drachmas duas; fuliginis turis¹ drachmas quattuor; picis drachmas sex, ceræ, et resīnæ terebinthinæ, singulōrum,² drachmas octo; quibus paulum irini unguenti miscētur. (Celsus.)

291. Recipe,—Lyttārum in pulverem tenuissimum tritārum ³ drachmam, Camphoræ pulveris drachmam, Ceræ flavæ et sevi præparāti ana ⁴ drachmam, Adipis præparāti scrupulos duos.

Cerā, sevo, et adipe simul liquefactis,⁵ paulo antequam concrescant, lyttas et camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regioni jecoris applicandum.⁶

292. Optimum tamen ad extrahendum est id quod habet myrrhæ, croci, iridis, propolis, bdellii, aluminis et scissilis et rotundi, misys, chalcitidis, atramenti sutorii cocti, opopanicis, salis ammoniaci, visci, singulōrum drachmas quattuor; aristolochiæ drachmas octo; squamæ æris drachmas sedecim; resīnæ terebinthinæ drachmas septuaginta quinque; ceræ, et sevi vel taurīni vel hircīni, singulōrum drachmas centum. (Celsus.)

1 Of the soot of frankincense.

³ Perfect partic. of tero, in genitive plur. to agree with lyttarum.

4 A medical term signifying of each.

⁵ Abl. absolute with cerā, etc., to indicate time.

6 Agrees with emplastrum, and governs regioni.

²Singulörum modifies ceræ and resīnæ, and, since these things are inanimate, is put in the neuter gender.

⁷Of some of these ingredients very little is known. Misy may be a kind of truffle, or it may be, and probably is here, a kind of Roman vitriol.

⁸ Ammoniacum was a kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree in the temple of Jupiter Ammon;—sal-ammoniac.

Recipe,—Pulveris digitalis grana tria, Pulveris glycyrrhīzæ grana viginti.

Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima.

294. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Atramentum, from āter, black; any black liquid.
- 2. Atrabīlis, from ater, black, and bilis, bile, black bile; a thick, black, acrid humor, secreted in the opinion of the ancients, by the pancreas. It was supposed to produce melancholy, madness. &c. There is really no such humor.
- 3. Aristolochia, from the Greek aristos, very good or best, and locheia, parturition, was so called because it was supposed to aid parturition.
- 4. Aristolochia Polyrrhīza, from poly, many, and rhīza, roots; many-rooted aristolochia.
- 5. Aristolochia serpentaria, from serpens, creeping, or serpent; snake-root birthwort.
- 6. Glycyrrhīza, from glucus, sweet, and rhīza, root; sweet-root, commonly called liquorice.
- 7. Glycyrrhæa, from glucus, and rhæa, a flow; signifies a discharge of saccharine matter from the system.
 - 8. Glycerīnum, from glucus, sweet, a sweetish fat.
- 9. Glucosa, from glucus, a kind of sugar in many vegetable juices.
- 10. Squamiferous, from squāma, scale, and fero, to bear, scale-bearing, scaly.
 - 11. Squamaria, a plant covered with scale-like spots.

295. Recipe,—Corticis cinchônæ sesquiunciam, Magnesiæ sulphātis uncias duas, Aquæ puræ octarios duos.

Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; sub finem coquendi syrupi absinthii uncias duas adde. Tertia el quarta quaque hora cyathus unus exhibeatur, intermissionis tempore.

296. Recipe,—Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici drachmas duas, Liquöris ammoniæ acetātis uncias quattuor, Tinctūræ opii drachmam, Aquæ pimentæ uncias quattuor.

Misce, et divide in haustus quattuor, quorum unus usurpāri potest, si pulsus languescat, vel pustulæ subsiderint.

297. Recipe,—Sarsaparillæ radicis,

Zingiberis radicis contūsæ ana, unciam dimidiam, Sassafras radicis concīsæ unciam.

Coque leni igne in aquæ fontānæ octariis quattuor ad dimidiam consumptionem, ut fiat decoctum, cujus bibat fluid-uncias octo modice tepefacti post bolum, et mane in lecto ad diaphorēsin ciendam repetātur.

Acidum Nitricum.

298. Recipe Kali nitrici depurăti pulverăti libras octo, et in retortam vitream satis capăcem immissis¹ affunde acidi sulphurici crudi libras quattuor cum dimidiă, aquæ cominis libris tribus caute dilutas. Applicătur, excipulum amplum

mūnis libris tribus caute dilūtas. Applicētur excipulum amplum, cui² aquæ destillātæ libræ quattuor antea sunt immissæ. Fiat destillatio ex arēnā,³ igne primum remissiōri⁴, sub finem pedetentim aucto,⁴ ad siccum.

Acido elicito, instilla liquorem argenti nitrici quamdiu inde fit turbidum, cavendo ne nimia copia liquoris argenti nitrici addātur. Seponātur⁵ per aliquot dies. Tum liquorem limpidum decantha, et e retortā, fere ad siccum⁶ destillando rectifica. In vasis epistomio vitreo clausis serva.

299. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Diaphorēsis, from dia, through, and phoreo, I bear; carrying through the pores of the skin, causing perspiration.
- 2. Retorta, from re, back, and tortum, bent or twisted; bent-back, as indicating the shape of the vessel.
- 3. Torticollis, from tortum, twisted, and collum, the neck; wryneck, stiff-neck.
- 4. Torcular, from torquere, to twist; a press for wine, oil, cider, etc.
 - ¹ In the dative after affunds (ad in composition) and agreeing with libris understood.

 ² Governed by im compounded with -missis.

 ³ From a sand-bath.
 - ⁴ Ablative absolute with igne.

 ⁵ Hortatory subjunctive, "let it be set aside."

 ⁶ To dryness.

- 5. Pulsus, from pulsare, to beat; pulse.
- 6. Pulsus biferiens, from bis, twice, and ferīre, to strike; a pulse in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation.
- 7. Pulsilegium, from pulsus, pulse, and legere, to read; pulse-reader, an instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.
- 8. Pulsimanteia, from pulsus, and manteia, divination; the art of divining by the pulse.
- 9. Rectificatio, from rectus, right, and facere, to make; making right or pure.
- 10. Rectītis, a hybrid word from rectum, and ītis, inflammation; signifies inflammation of the rectum.

300. Electuarium Theriaca.1

Recipe, Mellis despumāti libras sex. Paululum calefacto² admisce opii pulverāti in vini Malacensis quantitāte sufficiente solūti³ unciam unam. Tum adde

Radīcis Angelicæ pulverātæ uncias sex;

Serpentariæ Virginiānæ pulverātæ uncias quattuor;

Valerianæ minoris,

Scillæ.

Zedoariæ,

Cassiæ cinnamomeæ singulārum pulveratārum uncias duas;

Cardamōmi minōris,

Myrrhæ,

Caryophyllörum,

Ferri sulphurici crystallisāti, singulōrum in pulverem redactōrum, unciam unam.

Fiat electuarium fuscum, quod loco frigido caute serva.

¹ The old Romans had an electuary called Theriaca, composed of a medley of sixty-one different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties! It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero, and was probably good for nothing.

² Calefacto agrees with melli understood; mix with the honey when heated a little one ounce, etc.

⁸ Soluti agrees with opii.

Nota. Electuarii hujus uncia opii pulverāti circiter grana quinque continet.

301. Elixir Aurantiörum Compositum.

(Vetus Formula Germāna.)

Recipe, Corticum Pomōrum Aurantii a parenchymate interno mundatōrum et concisōrum uncias quattuor;

Pomōrum Aurantii immaturōrum, Cassiæ cinnamomeæ, singulōrum contusōrum uncias duas; Kali carbonici unciam unam, Vini Malacēnis libras quattuor.

Post digestionem exprime. In colatūrā librārum trium et unciārum octo, solve Extracti Absinthii, Cascarillæ, Gentianæ, Trifolii, singulorum unciam unam.

Post subsidentiam et decanthationem liquori limpido adde Olei Corticis Citri drachmam unam in unciis duābus sulphurici spiritus ætheris solutam. Serva bene et ante dispensationem agita. Sit fuscum, non nimis turbidum.

302. Extractum Absinthii.

Recipe summitatem herbæ Absinthii quantum vis. Minūtim concīsis et in vas idoneum immissis affunde aquæ commūnis fervidæ quantitātem sufficientem. Sepōne per triginta sex horas, subinde agitando, et tum liquōrem exprimendo separa. Residuum iterum aquæ¹ commūni fervidæ quintuplici infunde et post refrigerationem exprime. Liquōres expressi, subsidendo, decanthando, colandoque depurāti, primo leni calōre ad tertiam partem, tum in balneo vapōris ad justam extracti spissitudinem evapōrent² ita quidem, ut remanens³ non effundi queat, spatulā tamen in fila, extrahi possit. Bene servētur.

303. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Angelica, so called from its supposed angelic virtues.
- 2. Archangelica (archon, ruler), superior angelica.
 - Dative after infunde. Subjunctive of desire. The subject is liquores.
 Present participle, the remaining, liquor understood.

- 3. Curyophyllum, from caryon, nut, and phyllon, leaf, nut-leaf; the flower bud of the clove tree; a clove.
- 4. Caryophyllus Dianthus, from dis, double, and anthos, flower; the double-flowering nut-tree, or clove tree.
- 5. Zedoaria, from zeia, grain, and doreo, "I give;" grain-giving plant.
- 6. Electuarium, from e, out or from, and legere, to choose or select, something chosen, or picked out.
- 7. Parenchyma, from Greek words para, beside, en, in, and cheo, "I pour," pouring in beside; a name given by Erasistrātus to the pulpy substance of the lungs, liver, etc., as if formed by blood of the veins that run into these parts. The name is also applied to the pulpy parts of fruit.
 - 8. Trifolium, tres, three, folium, leaf; three-leaved.
- 9. Cascarilla, a Spanish word from cascara, bark, and illa, a diminutive ending meaning little; little-bark.

304. Linimentum Saponis Camphorātum.

Recipe,--Saponis domestici albissimi,

Hispa·ici albi singulorum siccatorum unciam unam et dimidiam, Camphoræ drachmas tres.

Solve in cucurbitā vitreā leni calōre in spiritus vini rectificatissimi unciis viginti. Solutionem adhuc calentem filtra. Tum adde—

Olei thymi drachmæ semissem,

· Rosmarini drachmam unam,

Liquoris Ammonii caustici drachmas tres.

Liquor in vitris bene clausis refrigerētur, et tunc massam gelatīnæ similem referens in iisdem servētur.

Recens sit flavum, subdiaphanum et oppalescens, tempore opacum, crystallos nullos aut paucissimos continens.

—Germāna Pharmacopæia.

305. Malagma ad Laterum Dolores.

Ad laterum dolores Andreæ quoque malagma est; quod etiam resolvit, humorem educit, pus maturat, ubi id maturum est, cutem rumpit, ad cicatricem perducit. Prodest impositum minutis majoribusque abscessibus; item articulis ideoque et coxis, et pedibus dolentibus; item, siquid in corpore collisum est, reficit;

præcordia quoque dura et inflāta emollit; ossa extrahit: ad omnia denique valet, quæ calor adjuvāre potest.

Id habet ceræ drachmas undecim; visci, sycamini, lacrimæ, singulōrum drachmam unam; piperis et rotundi et longi, ammoniaci thymiamatis, bdellii, iridis illyricæ, cardamōmi, amōmi, xylobalsami, turis masculi, myrrhæ, resīnæ aridæ, singulōrum drachmas decem; pyrethri, coci Gnidii, spumæ nitri, salis ammoniaci, aristolochiæ Creticæ, radīcis cucumere agresti, resīnæ terebinthinæ liquidæ, singulōrum drachmas viginti; quibus adjicitur unguenti irini, quantum satis est ad ea mollienda atque cogenda.

(This is from Galen as given by Celsus.)

306. Quæ Purgent.

Purgant ærūgo, auripigmentum, quod arsenicum a Græcis nominatur, squama æris, pumex, iris, balsamum, styrax, tus, turis cortex, resīna, et pinea, et terebinthina liquida, œnanihe, lacerti stercus, sanguis columbæ, et palumbi, et hirundinis, ammoniacum, bdellium, abrotonum, ficus arida, coccum gnidium, scobis eboris, omphacium, radicula, coagulum, sed maxime leporīnum, fel, vitellus crudus, cornu cervīnum, gluten taurīnum, mel crudum, misy, chalcītis, crocum, uva taminia, spuma argenti, galla, squama æris, lapis hæmatītes, minium, costum, sulphur, pix cruda, sevum, adeps, oleum, ruta, porrum, lenticula, ervum. (Celsus.)

307. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Auripigmentum, from aurum, gold, and pigmentum, pigment or paint, gold-paint; because it was thought to contain gold.
 - 2. Hæmatītes, from hæma, blood, blood-stone.
- 3. Hæmaphobus, from hæma, and phobus, dread, blood-dread; one who faints at the sight of blood.
- 4. Hæmatology, from hæma, and logos, discourse; that part of medicine which treats of blood.

Hæma is a compound in more than 200 medical terms.

- 5. Humor Pericardii, the fluid, peri, around, cardia, heat.
- 6. Malagma, from the Greek verb mallasso, "I soften," a poultice.

- 7. Enanthe, from oinos, wine, and anthos, flower, wine-flower, the flower smelling like the vine.
- 8. Pedialgia, from pes, foot, and algia, pain, foot-pain, a pain in the feet.
- 9. Rosmarīnus, from ros, dew, and marinus, marine, marine-dew, sea-dew; rosemary.
- 10. Subdiaphanus, from sub, here meaning somewhat, dia, through, and phanus, showing or shining, shining through somewhat, or somewhat transparent.
- 11. Xylobalsamum, from xylon, wood, and balsamum, wood-balsamum.

308. The Physician Visiting a Patient.

Ob quam causam, perīti medici¹ est, non protinus² ut venit, apprehendere manu brachium: sed primum residere, hilari vultu, percontarique, quemadmodum se 3 habet; et si quis ejus metus est, eum probabili sermonæ lenīre; tum deinde ejus corpori manum admovēre. Quas venas autem conspectus medici movet, quam facile mille res turbant! Altera res est, cui credimus, calor, æque fallax: nam hic quoque excitātur æstu, labore, somno, metu, sollicitudine. Igitur intuēri quidem etiam ista oportet; sed his non omnia credere. Ac protinus quidem scire, non febricitare eum, cujus venæ naturaliter ordinātæ sunt, teporque talis est, qualis esse sani solet: non protinus autem sub calore motuque febrem esse concipere; 4 sed ita, 5 si summa 6 quoque arida inæqualiter cutis est; si calor et in fronte est, et ex imis præcordiis orītur; si spiritus ex naribus cum fervore prorumpit; si color aut rubore, aut pallore novo mutatus est; si oculi graves, et aut persicci aut subhumidi sunt; si sudor quum fit, inæqualis est; si venæ non sequalibus intervallis moventur. Ob quam causam medicus

¹Genitive of characteristic; it is the characteristic of a skillful physician.

² Non protinus ut,-not as soon as.

³ Quemadmodum se habet,—how he is; lit. how he has himself.

⁴ Not immediately to conceive that there is fever under, etc.

⁶ But so to conceive if, etc.

⁶ If the surface of the skin also is unequally dry.

neque in tenēbris, neque a capite 1 ægri debet residere; sed illustri loco adversus, ut omnes notas ex vultu 2 quoquo cubantis percipiat. (Celsus.)

309. Cato on the Medicinal Value of Cabbage.

Verum morbum articutarium nulla res tantum purgat, quantum brassica cruda, si eam edes cum rutā et coriandro concīsam. Sic³ et lascrpitium inrāsum cum brassicā oxymelli et sale sparsā. Hac si uteris, omnes articulas poteris experiri. Nullus sumptus est: et si sumptus esset, tamen valetudinis causā experīrer. Hanc oportet mane jejūnum esse.⁴ Omnem, qui insomniōsus est, hac eādem curatione sanum facies. Verum assam brassicam, et unctam caldam, et salis paulum dato homini jejūno: quam plurimum⁵ ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo.

Tormina quibus 6 molesta erunt, sic facito: 7 brassicam macerāto bene, postea in aulam conjicito, defervefacito bene. Ubi cocta erit bene, aquam defundito. Eo addito oleum bene, et salis paululum, et cumīnum, et pollinem polentæ. Postea ferve bene facito. Ubi ferverit, in catīnum indito. Dato (ægro) ut edat, si poterit, sine pane; si non, panis paululum ibidem madefaciat. Et si febrim non habēbit, dato vinum atrum ut bibat. Cito sanus fiet.

310. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Cubans, from the root cub, bending, as indicating the reclining position of a sick person.
- 2. Experior, from ex, out, per, through, and ire, to go; to go through and out of, and so to know or test thoroughly.
- 3. Febricosus, from febris, fever, and osus, a termination signifying fullness; full of feverish symptoms.

¹ Nor away from the head; that is, nor behind the head of the patient.

Ex vultu quoque, from every expression.

Sic refers to the statement in the preceding sentence; laserpitium, will do the same.

Esse, to eat.

⁶ Lit. "as he shall have eaten the most, so the most quickly," etc.; the more he shall eat, the more quickly will he be free from.

⁶ In the dative after molesta.

⁷ The second person singular, of the imperative, is very common in Cato.

- 4. Febrifuga, from febris, fever, and fugāre, to drive away; a medicine which tends to drive away fever.
 - 5. Pracordia, from pra, before, and cor, the heart, the midriff.
- 6. Oxymel, from oxus, acid, and mel, honey; acid-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey.
 - 7. Tormina, from torquere, to twist; the gripes.
- 8. Venesectio, from vēna, vein, and sectio, cutting; vein-cutting, or opening a vein.

311. The Antidote of Mithridates. (Celsus.)

Nobilissimum autem antidotum est Mithridatis, quod quotidie sumendo rex ille dicitur adversus venenōrum pericula tutum corpus suum reddidisse: in quo hæc sunt: costi sexta pars drachmæ, acori drachmæ quinque, hyperici, gummis, sagapēni, acaciæ, succi, iridis illyricæ, cardamomi, singulörum drachmæ duæ; anīsi drachmæ tres; nardi gallici, gentiānæ radicis, aridōrum rosæ foliōrum, singulorum drachmæ quattuor; papavěris lacrimæ, petroselini, bis tertia pars drachmæ, casiæ, silis, polii, piperis longi, singulörum drachmæ sex; styracis drachma, castorei, turis, hypocistidis succi, myrrhæ, opopanacis, singulörum drachmæ sex; malabathri folii drachmæ sex; floris Junci rotundi, resīnæ terebinthinæ, galbani dauci cretici seminis, singulorum drachma una : nardi, opobalsami, singulorum drachma; thlaspis tertia pars drachmæ; radicis Ponticæ drachmæ septem; croci, zingiberis, cinnamōmi, singulōrum drachmæ octo. Hæc contrīta melle excipiuntur, et adversus venerum, quod 1 magnitudinem nucis Græcæ impleat, ex vino 2 datur: in ceteris autem affectibus corporis pro modo s eōrum, vel quod Ægyptiæ fabæ, vel quod ervi magnitudinem impleat, satis est.

312. Celsus' Remedy for Hydrophobia.

Se rabiōsus canis fuit, cucurbitulā virus ejus extrahendum est. Deinde, si locus neque nervosus, neque musculōsus est, vulnus id adurendum est: si uri non potest, sanguinem homini mitti non aliē-

¹ Antecedent of this relative is understood, and is the subject of datur.

² As much is given in wine as will fill the size, etc.

³ According to the severity: lit. according to the size.

num¹ est. Tum usto² quidem vulneri superimponenda quæ ceteris ustis sunt: ei vero quod expertum ignem non est, ea medicamenta quæ vehementer exedunt. Post quæ nullo novo magisterio,³ sed jam suprā positō³ vulnus erit implendum, et ad sanitātem perducendum. Quidam post rabiōsi canis morsum protinus in balneum mittunt⁴ ibique patiuntur desudāre, dum vires corporis sinunt, vulnere adaperto, quo⁵ magis ex eo quoque virus destillat: deinde multo meracoque vino excipiunt, quod omnibus venēnis contrarium est. Idque quum ita per triduum, factum est, tutus esse homo a periculo vidētur.

Solet autem ex eo vulnere, ubi parum occursum est, aquæ timor nasci: hydrophobiam Græci appellant. Miserrimum genus morbi, in quo simul æger et siti et aquæ metu cruciātur: quo oppressis in angusto sest. Sed unicum tamen remedium est, nec opinantem in piscīnam non ante ei provīsam projicere, et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modo mersum bibere pati, modo attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invītus quoque aquā satiētur: sic en m simul et sitis et aquæ metus tollitur. Sed alliud periculum excipit, ne infirmum corpus in aquā frigidā vexātum nervorum distentio absumat. Id ne incidat, a piscīnā protinus in oleum calidum demittendus est.

313. Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. Hydrophobia, from the Greek hudor, water, and phobos, dread; water-dread, or fear of water.
- 2. Hydropericardium, from $hud\bar{o}r$, water, peri, around, and cardia, the heart; water around the heart.
 - 1 It is not improper that blood be drawn from the man.
 - ² Then upon the burnt wound those remedies ought to be placed.
 - 3 Abl. of means, by no new direction, but by that already laid down above
 - 4 The object of mittunt is æg rum understood.
 - 5 Quo introduces a clause of purpose with distillet.
 - 6 When it has not been thoroughly cured; -lit. met.
- ⁷Lit: "hope is in a narrow" (place); there is but little hope: oppressis is in the dative, and quo in the ablative.
- ⁸ Projecre (ægrum) nec opinantem, etc, to throw the patient, when not expecting it, into a pond not before seen by him (non ante ei provisam).

3. Hydrocephalus, from hudor, and cephale, the head; water in the head, or dropsy of the brain.

Hudor enters into hundreds of compound words.

- 4. Opobalsamum, from opos, gum, and balsamum, gum-balsam.
- 5. Sanguipurgium, from sanguis, blood, and purgare, to purify; blood-purifier.
- 6. Sanguisorba, from sanguis, and sorbere, to absorb; blood-absorber, a plant once used as an astringent in hemorrhages.
- 7. Sanguisuga, from sanguis, and sugëre, to suck; a blood-sucker, leech.
- 8. Sudoriferous, from sudor, sweat, and ferre, to carry; sweat-bearing, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A, ab, prep., w. abl away from, by.
Abacus, -i, M shelf, counter, table, bench.
A bhinc, adv since, ago.
Abiës, -ēi, F fir-tree.
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr shave, cut off or away.
Abscessus, -us, M. [abs and cedo] a departing from; abscess.
Absinthium, -ī, N wormwood.
Absorbeo, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr absorb.
Abstractum, -ī, N. [abs and traho] abstract.
Abrotonum, -ī, n southernwood.
Absum, -esse, -fui to be away, absent.
Absamo, 3, -psi, -tum, tr. [ab. and sumo] take away, destroy.
Abundantia, -æ, F, abundance.
Abūtor, ·ī, -usus sum, dep abuse, misuse.
Ac, conj and; in compar., as, than.
Acācia, -æ, F acacia
Accēdo, 3, -ēdi, -sum, intr. [ad and cedo] approach, draw near.
A 11 O T 1 I I I I I
Accipio, 3, ēpi, -tum, tr. [ad and capio] . receive, accept.
Accipio, 3, epi, -tum, tr. [ad and capio] . receive, accept. Ăcētum, -ī, N
Ăcētum, -ī, N vinegar.
Ăcētum, -ī, N vinegar. Ācētas, -ātis, M acetate.
Acētum, -ī, N
Acētum, -ī, N.
Acētum, -ī, N
Acētum, -ī, N.
Acētum, -ī, N
Ācētum, -ī, N.
Ācētum, -ī, N.

Ad, prep. w. acc to, at, near, towards.
Adhuc, adv hitherto, thus far, as yet.
Adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr use, apply, employ.
Adiantum, -ī, n sweet fern.
Adimo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr take away, remove.
Adipiscor, -sci, -eptus sum, dep gain, attain, secure.
Adjīcio, 3, ·ēci, ·ctum, tr ast against, apply to, add.
Adjūvo, -ūvi, ·ūtum, tr aid, help.
Adjūtor, -ōris, M assistant, clerk.
Admisceo, 2, -ui, -xtum, -istum, tr mix or mingle together.
Admonitio, -onis, F admonition, warning.
Administratio, -onis, F practice, administration.
Admoveo, 2, -vi, -tum, tr apply, bring near.
Adorno, 1, avi, -atum, tr adorn.
Adsum, -esse, ·fui to be present.
Ădūro, 3, -ussi, -ustum, tr burn.
Adversus, adv. and prep opposite, facing.
Adventus, ·ūs, M coming approach.
Adversus, -a, -um, adj adverse, opposite.
Æger, -a, -um, adj sick.
Ægrōtātio, -ōnis, F sickness.
Ægyptius, -a, -um, adj Egyptian.
Æque, ad \mathbf{v} equally.
Æquus, -a, -um, adj just, even, level.
Æquābiliter, ad equally, evenly, uniformly.
Ærūgo, Inis, F rust of copper, verdigris.
Æ, aĕris, N bronze, copper, brass.
Æsculāpius, ·ī, m Æsculapius, god of healing.
Æstīvus, -a, -um, adj of summer, summer.
Fistus, -ūs, M heat.
Æther, -is, M ether.
Affundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum, tr pour, or sprinkle upon.
Affectus, ūs, M affection, disease, malady.
Ager, -agri, M field.
Agito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr agitate, drive, stir.
Agitatio, -onis, F agitation, stirring.
Ago, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr lead, drive, do.
Agrestis, -e, adj of the field, wild.
Agrīcola, -æ, F. [ager an l cola, cultivator] farmer.
Ahēnus, -a, -um, adj brazen.
Albesco, 3, —, intr grow white.

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Albūmen, -Inis, N. . . . . . . . . . albumen, white of egg.
Albus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . . . . . . . white.
Alcohol, -is, M. or indecl., N. . . . . . alcohol.
Aletris, -idis, F. . . . . . . . . . . . star-grass.
Aliënus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . . . . foreign, unsuitable, improper.
Aliquantulum, -ī, N. . . . . . . . a little, somewhat.
Aliquis, -qua, -quid. . . . . . . . some, some one.
(Aliquid boni . . . . . . . . something (of) good.
Aliquod bonum . . . . . . . . some good thing.
Aliquando, adv. . . . . . . . . . . sometimes.
Alius, a, -ud, adj. . . . . . . . . . other.
Allium, -ī, N. . . . . . . . . . . . garlic.
Aliquot, indecl., adj. . . . . . . . several, a few, not many.
Alnus, -i, F. . . . . . . . . . . . . alder.
Aloe, -es, F. . . . . . . . . . . . . . aloe.
Alter, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . . . . one of two, the other.
Ă lūmen, -ĭnis, N. . . . . . . . . . . . alum.
Ălūta, .æ, F. . . . . . . . . . . . . thinly-dressed leather.
Alvus, ·ī, F. . . . . . . . . . belly, paunch.
Amans, -antis, particip. adj. . . . . . loving fond.
Ämārus, -a, um, adj. . . . . . . . . bitter.
Americanus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . . . . American,
Amīcus, -ī, M. . . . . . . . . . . . . friend.
Amitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . lose, let go, send away.
Ămo. 1. -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . . . . . love, like.
Ammonia, .æ, F. . . . . . . . . . . ammonia.
Ammoniacus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . of Ammon, ammonia
Āmōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . . . . . . . displacement, removal.
Amphora, -æ, F. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . jar, flagon.
Amplius, adv. comp. deg. . . . . . . more.
Ămÿgdăla, -æ, F. . . . . . . . . . . . almond.
Anæsthětĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . . anæsthetic.
Andreas, -x, M. . . . . . . . . . . . Andreas, a Greek physician.
Angelica, -æ, F. . . . . . . . . . . . angelica.
Anglice, adv. . . . . . . . . . . . in English.
Angülus, -i, M. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . corner.
Angustus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . . . . narrow.
Ănīmal, -ālis, N. . . . . . . . . . animal.
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Anımadversio, -önis, F	. attention, censure.
Ănīsum, -ī, N	
Annus, -i, M	
Antalgia, -æ, F	pain, ache.
Antea, adv	before, formerly.
Anteeo, 4, -ii, —, intr. [ante and eo] .	go before, surpass.
Anthemis, -Idis, F	
Antidotum, i, N	. antidote.
AntImonium, -i, N	
Antimonialis, -e, adj	. antimonial.
Antīquus, -a, -um, adj	old, ancient.
Antipyreticus, a, -um, adj	antipyretic; driving away fever.
Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr	lay open, disclose.
Apŏthēca, -æ, F	store-house, store.
Appello, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	call, name.
Applico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	apply, attach
Appōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr	apply, put on.
Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj	sunny.
Apprehendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr	grasp, seize, lay hold of.
Aptus, -a, -um, adj	apt, fit, suitable.
Ăqua, -æ, F	water.
Äquăeductus, ūs, m	. aqueduct.
Ăquōsus, -a, -um, adj	watery, abounding in water.
Arbor, ŏris, F	
Arceo, 2, -ui, -ĭtum, tr	
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr	
Archägäthus, -ī, M	the first Greek surgeon at Rome.
Arcte, adv	closely, tightly.
Ărēna, -æ, F	sand, sand-bath.
Ārīdus, -a, -um, adj	
Ărĭstŏlŏchia, -æ, F	aristolochia, birthwort.
Argentum, -ī, N	silver.
Arnīca, -æ, F	arnica.
Ăro, 1, -āvi, ātum, r	
Ărōmătĭcus, -a, -um, adj	aromatic.
Ars, artis, F	art.
Arsĕnĭcum, -i, n	
Artĭeŭlus, -i, m	
ArtIcŭlārius, -a, -um	
Articu arius morbus	
Asiātīcus, -a, -um, adj	Asiatic.

Assūmo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr assume, take.
Assus, -a, -um, adj. particip roasted.
Ater, atra, atrum, adj black, gloomy.
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr attend, stretch toward.
Attente, adv attentively.
Attollo, 3, — raise up, lift.
Attingo, 3, -igi, -tactum, tr touch, attain, aim at.
At, conj but, but on the contrary.
Auctus, -ūs, M increase, growth.
Audio, 4, -īvi, ·ītum, tr hear.
Ausero, -ferre, [ab and ferre] abstuli,),
Audio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr
Aufugio, 3, -fugi,, intr flee, run away.
Aula, -æ, F hall, court.
Auris, -is, F ear.
Auripigmentum, i, N orpiment, yellow arsenic.
Aut, conj or.
Austērus, -a, -um, adj harsh, sour.
Auxilium, -i, N aid, assistance.
Balneum, -i, N bath, bath-room.
Balsamum, -i, N balsam.
Barbarum, -i, N name of a Roman plaster.
Băsis, -is, F base.
Bdellium, -i, N vine-palm, and gum exuding from it.
Beātus, -a, -um, adj happy.
Běne, adv well.
Berberis, -Idis, F barberry tree.
Bergamum, -i, N bergamum.
Bēta, -æ, F beet.
Benzīnum, -i, N benzine.
Benzoinum, -i, N benzoin.
Bibo, 3, bibi, tr drink.
Bicarbonas, -atis, m bicarbonate.
Bīliōsus, -a, -um, adj bilious.
Bīlis, -is, F bile.
Bis, adv twice.
Bisulphidum, -i, N bisulphide.
Bitartras, -ātis, M bitartrate.
Bīni, -æ, -a, adj two-and-two.
Bölus, -i, M morsel, bite, bolus.

Bŏnus, -a, -um, adj good.
Bōras, -atis, M borax.
Bos, bovis, M. and F ox, cow.
Brachium, -i, N arm, upper arm.
Brassica, -æ, F cabbage.
Bromidum, -i, N bromide.
Bromum, -i, N bromine.
Buchu, indecl., N buchu.
Bulbus, -i, M bulb.
Bulliens, -entis, adj. part boiling.
Būtyrum, -i, n butter.
Burgundicus, -a, -um, adj of Burgundy.
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Căcao, indecl., N cacao.
Caffea, -æ, F coffee.
Calcinatio, -onis, F calcination.
Călefăcio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr heat, make hot.
Caldus, -a, -um, adj hot.
Călens, -entis, adj warm.
Călor, -ōris, M heat.
Călendula, -æ, F calendula, wild marigold.
Călumba, -æ, F
Calx, calcis, M. and F limestone.
Camphora, -æ, F camphor.
Camphorātus, -a, -um, adj of camphor.
Campāna, -æ, F bell.
Campus, -i, M plain, campus.
Cannabinus, -a, -um, adj of hemp, hempen.
Cănădensis, -e, adj Canadian, Canada.
Cancer, -cri and -ceris, M cancer, a spreading ulcer.
Cantharis, -idis, F Spanish fly cantharis.
Capillitium, i, N hair of the head.
Capsicum, -i, N Cayenne pepper.
Căpio, 3, -ēpi, -aptum, tr take.
Capsŭla, -æ, F capsule.
Căput, -itis, N head.
Carbo, -ōnis, M carbon, charcoal.
Carbonas, -ātis, M carbonate.
Căreo, 2, -ui, -ĭtum, intr want, lack.
Carmen, -Inis, N song, charm.
Cardamomum, -ī, N cardamomum.

Caro, carnis, F. flesh, meat. Cārum, -i, N. caraway. Cārus. -a. -um. adi. dear. Cascarilla, -æ, F. cascarilla. Casus, -us, M. fall, mishap, chance. Căryophyllum, -i, N. clove. Cătăplasma, -ătis, N. poultice. Cătarrhus, -i, M. catarrh. Cătěchu, indecl., N. catechu. Cāto, -ōnis, M. Cato, Roman censor. Căthartĭcus, -a, -um, adj. cathartic. Caulis, -is, M. stalk of plant; cabbage. Causticus, -a, -um, adj. caustic, burning. Caute, adv. cautiously, carefully. Cătinus, -i, M. dish, platter. Celeriter, adv. quickly, speedily. Celsus, -i, M. Celsus, Roman physician. Cella, -æ, F. cellar, cell. Censeo, 2, -ui, -sum, tr. think, believe. Cĕrĕbrālis, -e, adj. cerebral. Cērātum, -i, N. cerate, a waxed dressing. Cērātus, ·a, -um, adj. waxed. Cĕrĕvĭsia, -æ, F. beer. Certe, adv. certainly, surely. Cervinus, -a, -um, adj. of a stag, or hart. Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. cease, stop, be idle. Cětāceum, -i, N. spermaceti, sperm. Cĕtrāria, -æ, F. cetraria. Certus, -a, -um, adj. certain, fixed, definite. Cětěrus, -a, -um, adj. the other, the rest. Chartaceus, -a, -um, adj. of paper, paper. Chalcītis, -Idis, M. copper ore, precious stone, chalcite. Chemicus, -a, -um, adj.; also noun . . . chemical; chemist.

Chimaphila, -æ, F
Chīrāgra, -æ, F gout in the hand.
Chīrāta, -æ, F
Chīrurgus, -i, M surgeon.
Chloras, -atis, M
Chloral, -ālis, N
Chlōral, -ālis, N
Chloratus, -a, -um, adj pertaining to chlorate.
Chloridum, -i, N
Chlörinum, -i, N chlorine.
Chlöröformum, -i, N
Chlörum, -i, N
Cholera, -æ, F
Chronicus, -a, -um, adj
Chrysarobinum, -i, N
Cibus, -i, M food.
Cīmĭſŭga, -æ, F cimifuga, black cohosh.
Cicātrix, -īcis, F scar.
Cinnămomum, -i, N cinnamon.
Cio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr move, excite, promote.
Circa, adv., prep. w. acc about, around.
Citissime, adv most quickly.
Cito, adv quickly, speedily, soon.
Cito, adv quickly, speedily, soon. Citras, ātis, M citrate.
Citrus, -i, M citrus, citron-tree.
Clāre, adj
Clārificātio, -ōnis, F clarification.
Clārus, -a, -um, adj clear, bright, famous.
Claudo, 3, -si, -sum, tr close, shut.
Claudico, 1, —, intr halt, be lame.
Coagulum, -i, N rennet.
Cocaina, -æ, F cocaine.
Coccus, -i, M and F cochineal.
Cochleare, -is, N spoon.
Coctio, -onis, F cooking, coction.
Coeo, 4, -ii, -Ytum, intr combine, unite.
Cœlum, -i, N sky, heaven.
CōgYiŏ, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr think, consider.
Cöhors, -ortis, F cohort.
Cöhors, -ortis, F
been strained.

GWIM O THE A
Cohlbeo, 2, -ui, ·itum, tr
Colla, -æ, F give.
Collodes, -es, F a substance like glue.
Collido, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr dash, or strike together.
Collūvies, -ēi, F filth, dirt, washing together of filth.
Collum, -i, N neck.
Colchicum, -i, N colchicum.
Colum, -i, N filter, strainer, sieve.
Cŏlumba, -æ, F dove, pigeon.
Color, -oris, M color, complexion.
Colocynthis, Idis, F colocynthis, bitter apple.
Comes, Itis, M companion, comrade.
Comminution, -onis, F comminution.
Comminuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr diminish, crush, break into pieces.
Commentarium, -i, N commentary.
Commisceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr.mix, mingle together.
Commodus, -a, -um, adj fit, suitable; affable.
Commūnis, -e, adj common.
Comparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr prepare; match, compare.
Comperio, 4, -peri, -pertum, tr ascertain, find out, discover.
Compono, 3, -sui, -situm, tr compound, make up.
Compositus, -a, -um, adj compound, composite.
Concido, 3, -idi, -isum, tr cut up, cut to pieces.
Concipio, 3, -ēpi, -ceptum, tr contract, take, conceive.
Concoquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr cook, mature, ripen, digest.
Concordo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr agree.
Concresco, 3, -evi, -etum, intr run together, thicken, grow together.
Condensatio, -ōnis, F condensation.
Condiscipulus, -i, m fellow-pupil.
Conductus, -a, -um, particip induced, persuaded, hired.
Con-fero, ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr bring together, collect.
se conferre to betake one's self, go.
Conficio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr complete. finish.
Confectio, -onis, F confection, electuary.
Confiteor, -ēri, -essus sum, dep confess.
Congestio, -ōnis, F congestion.
Congestīvus, -a, -um, adj congestive.
Conhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr restrain, ward off.
Conjicio, 3, -ēci, -jectum, tr throw, cast, fling together.
Conjectura, -æ. F. [con and jicere] throwing together, conjecture, guess.
Conor, -ari, -atus sum, dep try, attempt, endeavor.

Consilium, -i, N
Consto, 1, -stiti, -statum, intr
Consīdo, 3, -ēdi, -sessum, intr sit down, take a seat. Conspectus, -ūs, M sight, seeing, view. Consumptio, -ōnis, F consumption. Contēro, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr bruise, pound, mash up. Contāgiōsus, -a, -um, adj contagious. Contentus, -a, -um, adj contented, satisfied. Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr continue, keep on, prolong. Contīneo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Conspectus, -ūs, M sight, seeing, view. Consumptio, -ōnis, F consumption. Contero, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr bruise, pound, mash up. Contāgiōsus, -a, -um, adj contagious. Contentus, -a, -um, adj contented, satisfied. Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr continue, keep on, prolong. Contīneo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Consumptio, -ōnis, F
Contero, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr bruise, pound mash up. Contāgiōsus, -a, -um, adj contagious. Contentus, -a, -um, adj contented, satisfied. Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr continue, keep on, prolong. Contīneo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Contagiosus, -a, -um, adj
Contentus, -a, -um, adj
Continuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr continue, keep on, prolong. Contineo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Continuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr continue, keep on, prolong. Contineo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Contineo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr contain.
Continue, adv continuousiy, without oreak.
Contra, prep. w. acc. and adv { prep., against, contrary to; adv., on the contrary, on the other hand.
Contrārius, -a, -um, adj contrary opposite to.
Contundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr bruise, crush.
Contūsus, -a, -um, particip bruised.
Convěnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr meet, come together.
Convalesco, 3, —, intr recover health.
Convalis, -is, F
Convulsio, ōnis, F convulsion.
Convulsīvus, -a, -um, adj convulsive.
Copia, e, F supply abundance.
Coriandrum, -i, N coriander.
Cŏpaiba, -ee, F copaiba.
Cornu, -us, N horn.
Cornus, i, F cornus dogwood.
Coquo, 3, coxi, coctum, tr cook; boil, bake, fry, etc.
Corpus, -ŏris, N body.
Cortex, Icis, M bark rind, cork.
Costum, -i, N
fragrant ointment.
Coxa, -æ, F hip, haunch.
Crassus, -a, -um, adj coarse, gross.
Crēber, -bra, -brum, adj frequent, repeated.
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr grow, increase.
Crēta -æ, F
Crēticus, -a, -um, adj of Crete, Cretam.
Crībro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr sift.
Crībrum, -i, N sieve.
Crucio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr torture.

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Crūditas, -ātis, F
Crūdus, -a, -um, adj
Cūbans, -antis, adj
Cūbēba, -æ, F cubeb.
cucumis, this, m cucumper.
Cücurbita, -se, F
Cucurbitula, -æ, F cupping-glass.
Culpa, -æ, F fault, blame.
Cur, adv why.
Culter, -tri, M knife.
Cūra, -æ, F care.
Cūrātio, -onis, F taking care; curing, cure.
Curo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr care for, cure, dress.
Cursor, -ōris, M runner.
Cupreus, -a, -um, adj of copper, copper.
Cutis, -is, F skin, complexion.
Cum, prep. w. abl with.
Cylindratus, -a, -um, adj cylindrical.
Cyathus, -i, M small cup, wine-glass.
D
Damnum, -i, N loss, damage.
Daucum, -i, N
Dē, prep. w. abl concerning, about.
Dēbilis, -e, adj feeble, weak. Dēcanthātio, -önis, F pouring off, racking.
Decem, adj
Decido, 3, -idi, intr
Decoctio, onis, F cooking down, boiling away.
Decoctum, ·i, N decoction.
Dēcoquo, 3, -coxì, -coctum, tr cook down, boil away.
Dēdēcus, -oris, N disgrace, shame.
Dēfaeco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr drain off, rack.
Defervesacio, 3, -eci, -actum, tr heat thoroughly.
Dēfessus, -a, -um, adj tired out. weary.
Dēfingo, 3, -finxi, tr form, shape.
Definio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr define
Deflagratio, onis, F conflagration, burning down.
Dēfluo, 3, -uxi, intr flow down, fall off.

Dēfundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr pour out or off.
Dēgusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr taste.
Degusto, 1, -avi, -atum, tr
Dein, adv
Dēlēnīmentum, -i, N soothing application.
Dēlīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr bind, tie.
Demitto, 3, -isi, -issum, tr send, let, cast, or throw down.
Dēmorstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr point out, show, prove.
Denique, adv finally, lastly.
Densus, -a, -um, adj dense, crowded.
Dēnuo, adv. [de and novo] anew, again.
Dēprīmo, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr press down, sink.
Dēpūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr purify.
Dērīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr derive.
Dēsīdēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr long f. r, want, desire.
Dēsīdērātus, -a, -um, partic desired, longed for.
Desiccatio, -onis, F desiccation, drying.
Dēsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr dry, make dry.
Dēsisto, 3, -stīti, -stītum, intr cease, desist.
Despero, 1, -avi, -atum, intr despair.
Dēspūmātus, -a, -um, adj clarified.
Dēstillātus, -a, -um, adj distilled.
Dēsūdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr sweat greatly.
Dētrāho, 3, āxi, actum, tr draw, take away.
Dēvoro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr swallow whole.
Dexter, -a, -um, adj right.
Diagnosis, -is, F diagnosis.
Diaphoresis, is, F perspiration.
Dico, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr say, speak, declare.
T)
Dies, -ei, M
apart, and ferre to bear]
Diff icilis, -e, adj difficult.
Dīgerātio, -onis, F arranging, digestion.
Dīgero, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr distribute, arrange, digest.
Digestio, -onis, F distribution, digestion.
Digitālis, -is, F digitalis, fox glove.
Digitus, -i, M finger.
Diligens, -entis, adj diligent, attentive, careful.
Diligenter, adv diligently, carefully.
Dīlūtus, -a, -um, adj diluted, weakened.

Dīmĭdia, -a, F half.
Dīmīdius, -a, -um, adj halved, half.
Dīmĭdium, i, n half.
Dîminuo, 3, -ui, -utum, tr diminish.
Diphthëria, -æ, F diphtheria.
Discipulus, -i, M pupil, scholar.
Discedo, 3, -essi, -essum, intr go away, depart separate.
Dispensatorium, -i, N dispensatory.
Distentio, onis, F stretching, distention.
Distero, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr rub, grind well.
Dis illo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr distil, drop.
Diu, adv a long time, in the daytime
Diurnus, -æ, -um, adj in the daytime, by day.
Dīves, -itis, adj rich.
Dīvītiæ, -ārum, F riches, wealth.
Diversus, -a, -um, adj opposed, diverse, contrary.
Dīvido, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr divide.
Do, 1, dăre, dědi, dătum, tr give.
Doctus, -a, -um, adj learned.
Dölor, -öris, M pain, smart, grief.
Dominus, -i, M master, proprietor.
Domus, -i and -us, F house, acc. home.
Donec, conj until, as long as.
Dösis, -is, F dose.
Drachmæ, -æ, F drachm-
Drāma, atis, n drama, play.
Dubito, 1, -avi, -atum, intr doubt, be uncertain.
Dubiusa, -um, adj doubtful, be uncertain.
Dūco, 3, duxi, ductum, tr lead.
Dulcis, -e, adj sweet pleasant.
Dum, conj. and adv while, as long as, until.
Duo, -æ, -o, adj
Duplex, -icis, adj double, two fold.
Dūrus, -a, -um, adj hardy, tough, rugged.
Dyspepsia, a, F dyspepsia.
Dyspepticus, -æ, -um, adj. and noun dyspeptic.
Dyspnœa, -æ, F difficulty of breathing.
E, ex, prep., w, abl out of, from.
Ebullio, 4, -īvi, -ii, tr. and intr boil, bubble up.
Ebur, oris, N ivory.

Edo, edere and esse, edi, esum, tr eat.
Effectus, -us, M effect, power, efficacy.
Ef-fero, efferre, extuli, elatum, tr carry out, bear forth.
Effervesco, 3, efferbui, tr. and intr effervesco, begin to boil.
Efficio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr cause, make, effect.
Effusio, -onis, F pouring out or off.
Ego, mei, etc I.
Elābor, 3, ēlābi, ēlapsus sum, dep slide or slip away, escape.
Elătērium, ·i, N wild cucumber, elaterium.
Elātus, -a, -um, partic., effero, elated, uplifted.
Elasticus, -a, -um, adj elastic, stretching.
Electus, -a, -um, partic., ēlīgo chosen, select d.
Elegans, -antis, adj elegant.
Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr draw out, elicit.
Elixir, -iris, N
Elixus, -a, -um, adj boiled.
Emeticum, -i, N an emetic.
Eměticus, -a, -um, adj emetic.
Emissio, ·onis, F sending or letting out, emission.
Emo, 3, ēmi, emptum buy.
Emolliens, -entis, adj emollient, softening.
Emollio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr soften, make tender.
Empīricus, -i, M empiric, quack.
Emplastrum, -i, N plaster.
Emptor, -ōris, M buyer, purchaser.
En, interj lo! see! look there!
Enema, -atis, N clyster, injection.
Eo, ·īre, -īvi and -ii, ·itum, intr go.
Epispasticus, -a, -um, adj blistering.
Epistomium, i, n stopper, stop-cock, stopple.
Ergōta, -æ, F ergot.
Ērīgo, 3, -ēxi, -ectum, tr erect, prick up.
Erro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr err, make a mistake.
Erudio, 4, -ivi and -ii, -itum, tr instruct.
Erudītus, -a, -um, adj learned, refined, civilized.
Erumpo, 3, -ūpi, -uptum, tr. and intr break forth, cause to break forth.
Ervum, -ī, N pulse, vetch.
Erythroxylon, -i, N erythroxylon.
Essentia, -æ, F essence.
Etiam, adv. and conj also.
Exactus, -a, -um, part. adj exact, precise.

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Excorio, 1, tr
Excito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr excite, raise up.
Eacipio, 3, -ēpi, -tum, tr receive, except.
Excipulum, -i, N receptucle.
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj tall, high.
Excerpo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr take out, sekct.
Exeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr go out
Exēdo, 3, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr eat up, consume.
Exercituum, -i, N exercise.
Exhaurio, 4, hausi, haustum, tr draw off, exhaust.
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr give, offer to, show.
Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -exactum, tr exact, demand.
Eximo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr take out, except.
Eximius, -a, -um, adj remarkable.
Existimo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr think, estimate.
Expecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr expect, wait for.
Expectatus, -a, ·um, part. adj expected.
Experientia, -æ, F experience.
Experimentum, -i, N experiment.
Expertus, a, -um, adj experienced, skillful.
Experior, 4, -īri, -pertus sum, dep test, make use of.
Explico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr unfold, explain.
Exprimo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr express, press out.
Extendo, 3, -di, -tum and sum, tr stretch out, extend.
Extraho, 3, -axiactum, tr draw out, extract.
Extractum, -i, N extract.
Exsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr dry, dry out.
Exsiccatus -a, -um, part dry, dried out.
Exseco 1, -ui, -sectum, tr
Exsugo, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr suck out.
Eupătorium, -i, n thoroughwort eupatorium.
Euonymus, -i, f wahoo, euonymus.
Evaporo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr evaporate.
Evăporatio, -onis, F evaporation.
Fába, -æ, F bean
Fābulus -i, m a small bean.
Fabricius, -i, M Fabricius, a famous Roman general.
Fabrica, -æ, F workshop, manufactory.
Făcilis, -e, adj easy.
Făcile, adv easily.

Făcio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr made, do.
Fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum, tr deceive, disappoint, miss.
Fallax, -ācis, adj fullacious, deceitful.
Falx, -cis, F sickle.
Fāma, -æ, F report.
Fămilia, -se, F family, household
Fărina, -æ, F flour, meal.
Fascia, -æ, F bandage.
Fasciculus, i, M package, bundle.
Fastidiosus, -a, -um, adj fastidious, dainty.
Fastidio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr scorn, disdain.
Fatālis, -e, adj fatal.
Faux, -cis, F gullet, pharynx, throat.
Febrilis, -e, adj febrile, causing fever.
Febricula, -æ, F light fever.
Febris, -is, F fever.
Febricito, 1, -as, be ill of fever, have fever.
Ficus, -i and -us, F fig-tree, fig.
Fel, -fellis, N gall.
Fermentum, -ī, N
Ferrum, -i, N iron.
Fervens, -entis, adj., parti hot, boiling.
Festino, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. and intr hasten.
Fideliter, adv faithfully.
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Fīdus, -a, -um, adj faithful, trusty
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Fīdus, -a, -um, adj
Fīdus, -a, -um, adj
Fīdua, -a, -um, adj.

Fluxus, -us, M a flowing, flux.
Fŏcus, -i, M hearth.
Fœnĭcŭlum, -i, N fennel.
Fölium, -i, N leaf.
Fons, -ontis, M fountain, spring, well.
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj of fountain, fountain.
Föramen, -inis, N opening, hole.
Föras, adv out of doors, out.
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr form, mould, fashion.
Formula, -æ, F formula, rule.
Fors, -fortis, F
Forsan, adv perhaps.
Fortis, -e, adj brave, bold.
Foveo, 2, -fovi, -fotum, tr nourish, foster, warm.
Fractus, -a, -um, adj., part. adj broken.
Fractūra, -æ, F fracture, break.
Fragilis, -e, adj brittle, fragile.
Fragor, -ōris, M a breaking, noise, explosion.
Frango, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr break, fracture.
Frater, -tris, M brother.
Frigidus, a, -um, adj cold.
Frons, -tis, F forehead, brow.
Fructus, -us, M fruit, enjoyment.
Frumentum, -i, N corn, grain.
Fruor, frui, fruitus or fructus sum, dep. enjoy.
Frustra, adv in vain.
Fülīko, -inis, F soot.
Funda, .æ, F bag.
Fundamentum, -i, N foundation, base.
Fundus, -i, M bottom.
Fuscus, -a, -um, adj dark, brown.
Fūsio, -ōnis, F fusion, melting.
Galla, -æ, F oak-apple, gall-nut.
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj of Gaul, French.
Gaultheria, winter-green, gaultheria.
Gĕlātīna, -æ, F gelatine.
Gelsemium, -i, N gelsemium.
Gělu, -ūs or -u, N frost, cold.
Gëner, -i, M son-in-law.
Genus, -eris, N kind, sort, race.

Geranium, i, n geranium.
Germānus, -a, -um, adj German.
Germen, -Inis, N germ, bud.
Gigno, 3, gěnui, gěnítum, tr beget, bear, produce.
Gläber, -bra, -brum, adj smooth, bald, bare.
Glüten, Inis, N gluten, glue.
Glūtīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr glue, paste, close up.
Glūcōsa, -æ, F gtucose.
Glÿcyrrhīza, -æ, F liquorice.
Gnidius, -a, -um, adj of Gnidus.
Gosefpium, -i, N cotton.
Græcus, -a, -um, adj Greek, Grecian.
Grădātim, adv little by little, gradually.
Grānulātio, -ōnis, F granulation.
Grātus, -a, -um, adj acceptable, pleasing.
Grăvis, -e, adj heavy, grave, disagreeable.
Guiācum, -i, n guiacum, resin-wood.
Gummi, indecl. and gummis, -is, F gum.
Gummōsus, -a, -um, adj of gum, gummy.
Gusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr taste.
Gutta, -æ, F drop.
Häbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr have, hold, possess.
Hæmätites, -æ, m blood stone, hæmatites.
Hæmatoxylon, -i, N logwood, hæmatoxylon.
Haud, adv not, by no means.
Haustus, -ūs, M drink, draught.
Hědeoma, æ, F pennyroyal, hedeoma.
Hēmǐna, -æ, F half-pint.
Hěri, adv yesterday.
Herba, -æ, F herb, grass, plant.
Hic, hec, hoc, from
Hilaris, -e, adj cheerful, jovial, merry.
Hircinus, -a, -um, adj of a goat, goat-skin.
Hispānĭcus, -a, -um, adj Spanish.
Hirūdo, Inis, F leech, blood-sucker.
Hirundo, -Inis, F swallow.
Hödiurnus, -a, -um, adj of to-day.
Horribilis, -e, adj horrible, dreadful, frightful.
Huc, adv hither.
Hūjus-modi (hic and modus) of this sort or kind.

Hūmānus, -a, -um, adj	. human.
Hümecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	. moisten.
Hydrastis, -is, F	. hydrastis.
Hydrophobia, -æ, F	. hydrophobia, fear of water.
Hypericon, -i, N	. hypericon, St. John's wort.
Hypogastrium, i, N	
Hypocisthis, -Idis, F	. hypocisthis.
Hypophosphis, ītis	. hypophosphite.
Hyoscyamus, -i, m	
Ĭbi, adv.	. there.
Idem, eădem, ĭdem, pro	
Ĭgĭtur, conj	
Ignatia, -æ, F	
Ignis, -is, M	
Ignītio, ōnis, F.	= -
Ignorantia, -æ, F	
Ignosco, 3, -ōvi, -ōtum, intr. (w dat).	
Ille, -a, -ud, pro	
Illīno, 3, -ēvi, -ĭtum, tr	
Illīus-mödi	
Illuc, adv	
Illustris, -e, adj	
Illýricus, -a, -um, adj	
Immātūrus, -a, -um, adj.	
Immo, adv	
Immundus, -a, -um, adj	
Impedio, 4, -īvi or -ii, ītum, tr	
Impëtus, -us, M	
Impiger, -gra, -grum, adj	
Imperitus, -aum, adj	
Impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr	
Impono, 3, -sui, -sĭtum, tr	- -
Imprægno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Impūrus, -a, -um, adj	
Imus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. inferus.] .	
In, p. w. acc. and abl	
Inæquālis, ·e, adj	
Inæqualiter, adv	
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj	
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	

Incīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr cut, cut into.
Incido, 3, -idi, -āsum, intr fall upon, happen, occur.
Incineratio, -onis, F reducing to ashes.
Incipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr. and intr begin, take in hand.
Includo, 3, -si, -sum, tr include, shut in.
Inde, adv thence, from that time.
Indico, 3, -āvi, -ātum, tr indicate, show.
Indo, 3, -dIdi, -dItum, tr set, put, or place in.
Indoctus, -a, -um, adj untaught, ignorant.
Induco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr lead or bring in, induce.
Indus, -a, -um, adj Indian.
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj undiscerning, foolish.
Inexpertus, -a, -um, adj inexperienced.
Infēlix, -īcis, adj unhappy, unfortunate.
Infero, -ferre, -tuli, latum, tr bring in; cause, make.
Inferus, -a, -um, adj low.
Inflammatio, -onis, F inflammation.
Inflatus, -a, -um, adj. part swollen, inflated.
Infundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr pour in, or upon.
Infūsio, -ōnis, F infusion.
Ingravesco, 3, —, intr grow heavy, become worse.
Ingrédior, 3, -grédi, -gressus sum, dep enter, begin.
Infirmus, -a, -um, adj infirm, weak.
Inimīcus, -i, m enemy.
Inimīcus, -a, -um, adj unfriendly, hostile.
Initium, -i, N beginning.
Injicio, 3, ēci, -ectum, tr inject, cast in; put on.
Injūcundus, -a, -um, adj unpleasant, disagreeable.
Injūria, -æ, F injury, wrong.
Inquino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr contaminate, deprave.
Inquam, irreg., tr I say.
Inrāsus, -a, -um, part. inrādo scraped, grated.
Intelligo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr understand, perceive.
Inter, prep. w. acc between, among.
Interdum, adv sometimes, now and then.
Interfacio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr kill, s'ay.
Intěrim, adv meanwhile.
Interior, -ōris, adj. compar. deg interior, inner.
Intermissio, -ōnis, F intermission.
Internus, -a, -um, adj internal, interior.
Interpretatio, -onis, F interpretation, explanation.

Interrogo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr question, examine.
Intervallum, -i, N interval, space.
Interventio, -onis, F intervention.
Intubus, -i, M and F endive, succory.
Intueor, 2, -ēri, -tuitus sum, dep look at, or upon.
Inscientia, -80, F ignorance.
Inscius, -a, -um, adj not knowing.
Inscrībo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr inscribe.
Insomniōsus, -a, -um adj sleepless.
Inspecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr inspect, examine.
Inspergo, 3, -spersi, -spersum, tr sprinkle on, or in.
Inspicio, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr inspect, look into.
Insŭla, -æ, F island.
Invěnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, tr invent, find, discover.
Investigo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr investigate, find.
Invītus, -a, -um, adj unwilling.
Involvo, 3, -vi, -lūtum, tr wrap up, involve.
Iödīdum, -i, N iodide.
Iodine, -as, F iodine.
Iŏdium, -i, N iodine.
Ipěcăcuānha, -æ, F ipecac.
Ipse, -a, -um, pro intensive himself, herself, etc.
Irātus, -a, -um, adj angry.
Irinus, -a, -um, adj of iris.
Iris, idis, F iris.
Irrītātio, -onis, F irritation.
Is, ea, id, pro this, that, he, etc.
Iste, ista, istud, pro that man, that woman, etc.
Ita, adv so, thus.
Itaque, conj and so, and thus, therefore.
Ĭtĕrum, adv again.
Jăcio, jēci, jactum. tr throw.
Jacto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr throw often ; boast.
Jălăpa, -æ, f
Jămaica, -æ, F Jamaica.
Jam. adv now, already.
Jējūnus, -a -um, adj hungry, fasting.
Jūcundus, -a, -um, adjpleasing, joyful.
Juglans, -dis, F walnut.
Juncus, -i, M bulrush.

Jünior, -ōris, adj younger, junior.
Jurgo, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr quarrel, wrangle.
Jūrŭlentusa, -um, adj in broth, in gravy.
Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, N oath.
Jussus, -us, M order, command.
Kali, indecl., N kali, vegetable alkali.
Krăměria, -æ F krameria.
Kansensis, -e, adj of Kansas, Kansan.
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Lăboro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr labor, work.
Lăcertus, -i, m lizard, newt.
Lăcrima, -ee, F tear, exudation from plants.
Lactas, -ātis, M lactate.
Lactometrum, -i, N lactometer.
Lactophosphas, -ātis, M lactophosphate.
Lactūca, -æ, F lettuce.
Lactūcāriumi, N opium from lettuce.
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum tr hurt, injure.
Lætus, -a, -um, adj glad, joyful.
Lævus, -a, -um, adj left.
Lamina, -æ, F plate, blade.
Languesco, 3, langui, intr languish, grow faint.
Länius, -i, m butcher.
Lappa, æ, F burdock.
Lăpis, -ĭdis, m stone.
Läserpitium, -i, N laserpitium, asafætida.
Lassus -a, -um, adj tired, weary.
Lătine, adv in Latin.
Lătīnus, -a, -um, adj Latin.
Latus, eris, N side, flank.
Laurens, -a, -um, adj laurel of laurel.
Laudo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr praise.
Lăvandula, -æ, F lavender.
Laxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr loosen, relax.
Lebes, -ētis, m caldron, kettle, basin.
Lěgo, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr pick. cull, read.
Lēgislātor, -ōris, m legislator.
Lēnis, -e, adj light, gentle, mild.
Len'ter, adv gently, slowly, moderately.
Lenticula, -æ, F lentil.

Lenio, 4, -īvī, or -ii, -ītum, tr soothe, calm, assuage.
Lentus, -a, -um, adj tough, sticky.
Lěpŏrīnus, -a, -um, adj of a hare.
Leptandra, -ee, F leptandra.
Lētālis, -e, adj deadly.
Letifer, -a, -um, adj death-bringing, deadly.
Lëvîter, adv lightly.
- (lemination trituration of moist sub-
Levigatio, -onis, F
Lěvo, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr lighten, relieve.
Levis, -e, adj light, quick.
Lex, lēgis, F law.
Libellus, -i, M list, small writing.
Liberter, adv freely, gladly, willingly.
Libero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr liberate, free.
Liber, -brī, M book.
Lībra, -æ, F pound.
Lībum, -i, N cake, cheese-cake.
Ligneus, -a, -um, adj wooden, of wood.
Lignum, -i, N wood.
Līmon, -ōnis, F lemon.
Limpĭdus, -a, -um, adj limpid, clear.
Lingua, -ee, F tongue, language.
Linimentum, -i, N liniment.
Līnum, -i. N linen, of flax.
Liquor, -ōris, M liquor, fluid, liquid.
Liquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr liquefy, melt.
Līquīdus, -a, -um, adj liquid.
Lis, lītis, F strife, contention.
Lŏcus, -i, m place.
Lŏbělia, -æ, F lobelia.
Longus, -a, -um, adj long, tedious.
Lotio -onis, F lotion, wash.
Lūdus, -i, M play, game, school.
Lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum, tr. and intr play, sport.
Lumbus, -i, M loin.
Lăpălina, -æ, F lupuline, found in hop flowers.
Luxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr displace, put out of joint.
Luxum, -i, N dislocation.
Lytta, -æ, F a blistering insect.

Macero, 1, -avi, -atum, tr macerate, sodk.	
Măcăla, -æ, F spot, sieve, mesh in net.	
Madefacio, 3, -eci, -factum, tr wet, make wet, moisten.	
Mădīdus, -a, -um, adj wet, moist, soaked.	
Mägister, -tri, M master, teacher.	
Mägisterium, -i, N instruction, advice.	
Magnēsia, -æ, F magnesia.	
Magnitudo, -inis, m magnitude, size.	
Magnus, -a, -um, adj large. great.	
Mālābathrum, -i, N malabathrum.	
Mălăcensis, -e, adj of Malaga.	
Mălagma, -ătis, N emollient poultice, cataplasm.	
Mălignus, -a, -um, adj malignant, cvil.	
Mālo, malle, mālui be more willing. prefer, would rather	r.
Mălus -a, -um, adj bad, evil, wicked.	
Mandatum, -i, M mandate, command, direction.	
Mane, indecl. N., morning.	
Măneo, 2, -si, -sum, intr remain, stay.	
Mănus, -us, M hand.	
Mărīnus, -a, -um. adj marine, of the sea.	
Marŭbium -i, N horehound.	
Marsūpium, -i, n purse.	
Mascŭlus, -a, -um, adj male, strong.	
Massa, -æ, F mass, doughy mixture.	
MastIco, I, -āvi, ·ātum, tr masticate, chew.	
Mater, -tris, F mother.	
Maternus, -a, -um adj maternal, mother.	
Mātūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr mature, ripen, soften.	
Maxime, adv most, greatly,	
Mēdēa, -æ. F a famous sorceress of Colchis.	
Mědeor, 2, -ēri,—dep heal, cure.	
Mědicamentarius, -a, ·um, adj. and n of medicine; a druggist.	
Mědľamentum, -i, n drug, medicine.	
Mědícāmentōsus, -a, -um, adj medicinal.	
Mědicīnus, -a, -um, adj medicinal, of medicine.	
Mědico, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr heal, cure.	
Mědícor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep heal, cure.	
Mědius, -a, -um, adj middle, intermediate, medium.	
Mel, mellis, N honey.	
Membrum, -i, N member, limb.	
Menstru m, -i, N menstruum, solvent.	

Mentha, -æ, F mint.
Mentha piperata, -æ, F peppermint.
Mens, mentis, F mind. disposition.
Mensūra, æ, F measure.
Měrācus, -a, -um, adj pure, unmixed.
Mercator, -oris, M wholesale merchant.
Merces, -ēdis, F hire, wages.
Měreor, 2, -ēri, -itus sum, dep merit, deserve.
Mersus, -a, -um, partic. adj sunk, immersed.
Měreo, 2, -ui, -Itum, tr merit, deserve.
Mētīor, 4, -īri, -ītus, sum dep measure.
Mětus, -us, M fear.
Meus, -a, -um, pro my, mine.
Mīca -æ, F crumb, bite, piece.
Mīles, -Itis, F soldier.
Mille, adj thousand.
Mimosa, -æ. F mimosa.
Mineralis, -e, adj mineral.
Minimum, -i, n minim.
Minium, -i, N red-lead.
Minuo, 3, -ui, -ūtu r, tr diminish, lessen.
Minutim, adv minutely, in small pieces.
Misceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr mix, mingle.
Miser, -a, -um, adj miserable, poor, wretched.
Miseria, -se, F misery, distress.
Mistūra, -æ, F mixture.
Misy, -yos, and -ys, N
Mithridates, -is, M M. King of Pontus.
Mītis, -e, adj mild, gentle.
Mödĭce, adj moderately.
Modo, adv only, but.
Modo — modo, now — now now; at one time, at another.
Mödus, -i, M mode, manner, way.
Mölaee, F mill.
Mõles, -is, F mass, bulk.
Mölestus, -a, -um, adj troublesome, annoying.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum, tr bite.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum, tr bite. Morior, 4, mori and moriri, mortuus sum, dep
Morphina, -ee, F morphine.

Morrhua, -æ, F morrhua, a kind of fish.
Mors, mortis, F death.
Morsus, -us, M bite.
Mortārium, -i, N mortar.
Morum, -i, N mulberry.
Mõtus, -ūs, M motion, movement.
Moveo, 2, -vi, motum, tr move, disturb.
Mūcilāgo, -inis. f mucilage.
Mulceo, 2, -si, -sum, tr soothe, allay.
Mülier, -is, F woman.
Mundus, -a, -um, adj neat, clean.
MūrĭātIcus, -a, -um, adj muriatic.
Muscŭlōsus, -a, -um, adj full of muscles, fleshy.
Mustum, -i, N must, new wine.
Mūtātio, -onis, F change.
Mūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr to change.
Myrcia, -æ, F myrcia.
Myrrha, -æ, F myrrh.
Nāsālis, -e, adj nasal-
Nam, conj for.
Nardum, -i, N nard.
Nāris, -is, F nostril.
Nascor, 3, nasci, natus sum dep born; appear; rise, spring.
Nāsus, -i, M nose.
Năto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr swim.
Nātūrālīter, adv naturally.
Necessārius, -a, -um, adj necessary.
Neco, 1, { avi, atum and sometimes } tr.kill, put to death.
Neglectus, -a, -um, adj. partic neglected.
Negligenter, adv negligently, carelessly.
Negligens, -entis, adj negligent.
Negligo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr neglect.
Nēmo, -Inis, M. and F no one nobody.
Neque, nec, conj nor.
Neque or necneque or nec neither-nor.
Nervosus, -a, -um, adj nervous.
Nervus, -i, M nerve, sinew.
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr know not, be ignorant of.
Nīger, -gra, -grum, adj black.

N'imium, adv too much, too.
Nimius, -a, -um, adj too much, too great.
Nisi, conj unless, if not.
Nitras, -ātis, M nitrate.
Nitrum, -i, N nitre.
Nōbĭlis, -e, adj noble.
Nocens, -entis, adj harmful, guilty.
Nocturnus, -a, -um, adj nocturnal, in the night.
Nodosus, -a, -um, adj knotty, full of knots.
Nolo, nolle, nolui, be unwilling, will not.
Nomen, -inis, N. — name.
Nondum, adv not yet.
Non modo——sed etiam or verum not only——but also.
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj some, somewhat.
Nonnumquam, adv sometimes.
Nosco, 3. novi, notum, tr get acquainted with, learn.
Nota, -se, F mark, sign, symptom.
Notio, -onis, F notion, idea.
Nox, noctis, F night.
Notus, -a, -um, adj known.
Nucha, -æ, F nape of the neck.
Nullus, -a, -um, adj no one, not any.
Nummus, -i, M coin, money.
Nunc. adv now
Nunquam, adv never.
Nuper, adv lately, recently.
Nūtrio, 4, -ī i and -ii, -ītum, tr nourish, nurture.
Nux, nucis, F
Nux-vomica, -æ, F nux-vomica.
Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, [ob and eo] intr go against, go to meet; die.
Obliviscor, 3, -ci, -lītus sum, dep forget.
Obsŏlētus, -a, -um, adj old, worn out.
Obsum, -esse, -fui, — be against, opposed to, injure.
Obtego, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr cover over.
Obtūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr., occupy, to be busy.
Octarius, -i, M
Octavus, -a, -um, adj eighth.
Octo, adj eight.
Octoginta, adj eighty.
Octoginia, auj etging.

Octogesimus, -a, -um, adj eightieth.
Öcularius, -a, -um, adj of the eye.
Oculus, -i, M eye.
Enanthe, -es, F
Officina, -80, F office, shop.
Ŏlus, -ĕris, N regetable.
Oleo, 2, -ui, —— intr smell, smack of.
Öleum, -i, N oil.
Olim, adv formerly, once.
Omnino, adv entirely, altogether, at all.
Omphacium, -i oil, or juice of unripe olives.
Opācus, -a, -um, adj shady, dark.
Opalescens, -entis, adj opalescent, turning pale.
Opera, -e, F. and M work, labor attention; workman.
Öpīnans, -āntis, part. adj expecting, thinking.
Öpītulor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep aid, assist.
Opobalsamum, -i, N balm of Gilead.
Oppono, 3, -sui, -situm, tr put on, apply.
Opopanax, -acis, m juice of the plant panax.
Oppico, 1, — tr pitch, cover or seal with pitch.
Opprimo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr oppress, weigh down.
Ops, -opis, F aid, wealth, resources.
Optābīlis, -e, adj desirable.
Optime, adv best, right well.
Opus, -ĕris, N work.
Opus, -indecl noun and adj need, necessity; needful.
Ordino. 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr set in order, arrange.
Ordo, -inis, M order, rank, row.
Örior, 4, -īri, -ortus sum, dep arise, spring, appear.
Oro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pray. entreat, beseech.
Os, -oris, N mouth, face.
Ostendo, 3, -di, -sum and tum, tr show, hold forth.
Ovum, -i, N egg.
Oxālas, -ātis, M oxalute.
Oxalicus, -a, -um, adj oxalic.
Oxydum, -i, N oxyde.
Oxymel, -mellis, N oxymel, wine and honey.
Pæne, adv almost, nearly.
Palleseo, 3, -ui, —— intr turn pale, lose color.
Pallidus, -a, -um, adj pale, pallid.

Pălumba, -æ, F	Pallor, -ōris, m paleness, pallor.
Pālus, -ūdis, F	
Pănax, ăcis, M	
Pānis, -is, M	
Păpăver, -is, N	
Păpŷrāceus, -a, -um, adj	
Părenchyma, -štis, N	
Părîter, adv	
Păro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Părotis, -idis, F	
Păroxysmus, -i, M	
Particula, æ, F	
Particula, -e, F	
Partio, -onis, F	
Părum, adv	
Parvus, -a, -um, adj	
Pasta, -æ, F	
Pătienter, adj	
Pătior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep suffer, permit, allow. Paulătim, adv gradually, little by little. Paulŭm, -i, N a little. Paulŭlum, -i, N pavement, floor. Păvito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr tremble, fear greatly. Pax, pacis, F peace. Pĕdĕtentim adv slow, cautiously. Pĕdĭlŭvium, -i, N foot-bath. Penĭtus, adv weigh. Pensum, -i, N lesson, task. Per, prep w. acc through, by means of. Pĕrăcūtus, -a, -um, adj very sharp. Percolo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr percolate, strain, filter. Perdūco, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr lead or bring through. Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr	
Paulātim, adv	
Paulŭm, -i, N	Pătior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep suffer, permit, allow.
Paulūlum, -i, N	
PăvImentum, -i, N	Paulum, -i, N a little.
Păvito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr	Paululum, -i, N a little.
Pax, pacis, F	Pävimentum, -i, N pavement, floor.
Pax, pacis, F	Păvito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr tremble, fear greatly.
Pědĭlŭvium, -i, N	
Penĭtus, adv	Pedetentim. adv slow, cautiously.
Penso, 1, —, tr	Pědĭlŭvium, -i, N foot-bath.
Pensum, -i, N	Penitus, adv internally, thoroughly.
Pensum, -i, N	Penso, 1, —, tr weigh.
Per, prep. w. acc	
Peracutus, -a, -um, adj	
Percolo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Percontor, 1, -ari, -atus sum, dep ask, inquire. Perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr destroy, rvin. Perduco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr lead or bring through. Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr proceed, go on. Pěrīculosus, -a, -um, adj dangerous.	
Perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr destroy, rvin. Perduco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr lead or bring through. Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr proceed, go on. Pěrīculosus, -a, -um, adj dangerous.	
Perduco, 3, uxi, -uctum, tr	
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr proceed, go on. Pěrīcŭlōsus, -a, -um, adj dangerous.	
Pěrīculosus, -a, -um, adj dangerous.	
Daviddyng a ym adi	
remodicus, -a, -um, auj periodicui.	Pēriodicus, -a, -um, adj periodical.
Pēriodicus, -a, -um, adj periodical. Pērītus, -a, -um, adj skilled, experienced.	Peritus, -a, -um, adj skilled, experienced.

Permisceo, 2, -ui, -ixtum, -istum, tr mix thoroughly.
Perpulcher, -chra, -crum, adj very beautiful.
Persona, -ee, F person.
Persto, 1, -stīti, -stātum, intr persist, continue.
Pertinax, -ācis, adj pertinacious. very close.
Perspicio, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr see through, observe closely.
Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr terrify.
Pervenio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr arrive at, reach, attain.
Pestilens, -entis, adj pestilent, deadly.
Pestis, -is, F pestilence, plague, epidemic.
Petroselinum, -i, N petroselinum, rock parsley.
(book of standard formula for me
Pharmacopæia, -æ, F
Phiăla, -e, r phial, vial.
Phosphas, -ātis, M phosphate.
Phosphorus, -i, M phosphorus.
Physostigma, -atis, N physostigma, Calabar bean.
Piger, -gra, -grum, adj lazy, slow.
Pĭlŭla, -æ, F pill.
Pimenta, -æ, F pimenta, all-spice.
Pīneus, -a, -um, adj of pine, pine.
Pingo, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr paint.
Pinguis, -e, adj fat, rich.
Piper, -is, N pepper.
Piperina, -æ, F piperina, resinous extract of pepper.
Piperatus, -a, -um, adj of pepper, peppery.
Pīrum, -i, N pear.
Piscīna, -æ, F fish-pond, reservoir.
Piscis, -is, M fish.
Piscor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep to fish.
Pistillum, -i, N pestle.
Pix, picis, F pitch.
Plăceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr please.
Planta, -æ, F plant.
Plērīque, -æque, -aque, adj most, the greater number.
Plerumque, adv
Plumbum, -i, N lead.
Plürimus, -a, -um, adj most, very much; very many.
Plus, plūris, adj more.
Podagra, -æ. F gout in the foot.
Polenta, -æ, F · · · · · · · · · pearled barley.

Pölium, -i, w the herb poley.
Pollen, -inis, N. and F fine flour, mill-dust.
Pōmum, -i, N fruit.
Pondus, -ĕris, N weight.
Pono, 3, -sui, -situm, tr place, put.
Ponticus, -a, -um, adj of Pontus, Pontic.
Populus, -i, M people, nation.
Porrus, -i, m leek, scullion.
Portio, -ōnis, F portion, part.
Porto. 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr carry.
Possum, posse, potui, — be able, can.
Post, prep. w. acc after, behind.
Post, adv after, afterwards.
Postea, adv afterwards.
Posthac, adv hereafter, after this.
Postscriptum, -i, N postscript.
Postquam, adv after, after that.
Potassa, -æ, F potassa, caustic potash.
Potens, -entis, adj potent, powerful.
Potio, -onis, F drink, potion.
Potior, 4, -īri, -ītus sum, dep get possession of, enjoy.
Pŏtius, adv rather.
Pōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr drink.
Pōtus, -ūs, m drink.
Præbeo, 2, -ui, -itum tr furnish, offer.
Præcipitātus, -a, -um, partic. adj precipitated.
Præcipue, adv especially, particularly.
Præcordia, -orum, N diaphragm; bowels; stomach.
Præpărātio, -ōnis, F preparation.
Præpārātus, -a, -um, adj prepared.
Præscrībo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr prescribe.
Præscriptum, -i, N prescription.
Præsens, entis, adj present; active.
Præsto, 1, -iti, -Itum and (-ātum, tr. and) make, afford; stand before.
intr
Præsum, -esse, -fui, be before, at the head of, command.
Prandium, -i, N breakfast, dinner.
Premo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr press.
Pretiosus, -a, -um, adj precious, costly.
Prětium, -i, N price.
Prīmo, adv at first.

Prīmum, adv first, in the first place.
Primus, -a, -um, adj first, the first.
Prīnus, -i, F black-alder.
Prior, -ōris, adj former, preceding.
Prīvo, -āvi, -ātum, tr deprive.
Pro, prep w. abl before, according to.
Probabiliter, adv probably.
Probabilis, -e, adj probable.
Procul, adv far, at a distance.
Profunde, adv profoundly.
Proh, interjec
Prohibeo, 2, -ui, -ituw, tr hinder.
Projicio, 3, -eci, -ectum, tr project, throw forth.
Promissum, -i, N promise.
Propolis, -is, f bee glue.
Propositum, -i, N purpose, plan.
Proprius, -a, -um, adj peculiar, special.
Prōtĕgo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr protect.
Protinus, adv at once, immediately
Protĭnus, -ut as soon as.
Pro-sum, -esse, -fui, be useful, benefit.
Provideo, 2, -idi, -isum, tr. and intr provide for, look after, see to it.
Provisus, -a, -um, partic provided, foreseen.
Prudens, -entis, adj prudent, sagacious.
Psōra, -æ, F itch.
Pudor, -ōris, M shame, disgrace.
Puella, -æ, F girl.
Puer, -i, M boy.
Pugno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr fight.
Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj pretty, beautiful.
Pulchre, adv beautifully, thoroughly.
Pulmonālis, -e, adj. · · · · · · · · pulmonary.
Pulpa, -æ, F pulp.
Pulpamentum, -i, N dainty food.
Pulsus, -us, M pulse.
Pulsus, -us, M
Pulvěro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize, reduce to powder. Pulvěrīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize. Pulvis, -ĕris, M powder, dust.
Pulvěro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize, reduce to powder. Pulvěrīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize. Pulvis, -ĕris, M powder, dust. Pūmex, -icis, M
Pulvěro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize, reduce to powder. Pulvěrīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr pulverize. Pulvis, -ĕris, M powder, dust.

Pūrifico, 1, -āvi, -ā um, tr purify, cleanse.
Pūrus, -a, -um, adj pure.
Pus, pūris, N pus.
Pustula, -æ, F pustule.
Putidus, -a, -um, adj putrid, bad smelling.
Pŭ'o, 1, -āvi, -ā'um, tr think, suppose.
Pūtor, -īs, M putridity, stench.
Pyrethrum, -i, N pyrethrum, Spanish chamomile.
Pyrrhus -i, M
Pyxis, -idis, F box.
Quam, adv, interrog., how; compar., as, than-
Quamdiu, adv how long, as long as.
Quamquam, conj though, although.
Quando, adv and conj when.
Quandocunque, adv. and conj whenever.
Quantitas, -ālis, F quantity.
Quantus, -a, -um, adj how much, as.
Quāre, adv why.
Quartus, -a, -um, adj fourth.
Quăsi, adv as if, as.
Quassia, -e., F quassia.
Quătio, 3,—quassum, tr shake, toss.
Quattuor, adj four.
Que, conj., enclitic and.
Queo, 4, -īvi, -itum, -ii, intr able, can.
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro who, which.
Quia, conj because.
Quīdam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam.a certain.
Quidem, conj indeed, even.
Quilibe', quælibet, quodlibet any one you please.
Quinidina, -æ, f quinidine.
Quinina quinine.
Quintuplex, -Icis, adj five-fold five times as many.
Quis, quæ, quid who.
Quisque, quæque, quidque or quodque. each, every.
Quisquis, whoever.
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis any one you please.
Quo, adv where, in order that.
Quomŏdo, adv how.
Quoque, adv also, too.
Quot, adj how many.
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Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr	Quotidie, adv daily. Quoties, adv
Răcēmōsus, -a, -um, adj	Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr shave, scrape.
Rādīcūla, -ee, F	Răbiōsus, -a, -um, adj rabid, mad.
Rādix, -īcis, F	Răcēmōsus, -a, -um, adj full of racemes or clusters.
Rāmentum, -i, N	Rādīcŭla, -æ, F radicula, soap-weed.
Rāpum, -i, N	Rādix, -īcis, F root:
Rārus, -a, -um, adj	Rämentum, -i, N shred, piece.
Rārus, -a, -um, adj	
Rătio, -ōnia, F	Rāro, adv rarely, seldom.
Rătionārius, -a, -um, adj	Rārus, -a, -um, adj thin, porous, spongy.
Rěcens, -entis, adj	Rătio, -onis, F reason, plan, course.
Rěcípio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr	Rătionārius, -a, -um, adj relating to accounts.
Rěcípere se	Recens, -entis, adj recent, fresh.
Rěcípere se	Rěcipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr receive, take back.
Rěcito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Rěcordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep recall, recollect. Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr refresh. Rectifico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr rectify. Recŭpero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr recover, regain. Reddo, 3, -idi, -Itum, tr return, yield, render. Red-eo, 4, -ii, -Itum intr return, go or come back. Rědīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr reduce, drive back. Rědītus, -us, M return. Rědūco, 3, -uxi, -ctum, tr restore, lead back. Rěductus, -a, -um, adj reduced. Rěfrīgěrātio, ōnis, F cooling. Rěfrīgěro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr cool, make cool. Règo, 3, rexi, rectum, tr rhe.mnus, thorn. Rheumätismus, -i, F rhe.mnus, thorn. Rheum, -i, N rheumatism. Rheum, -i, N	
Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Rectifico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Recăpero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Red-eo, 4, -ii, -Itum intr	
Red-eo, 4, -ii, -Itum intr	Reddo, 3, -Idi, -Itum, tr return, yield, render.
Rědígo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr	
Rědítus, -us, M	
Rědūco, 3, -uxi, -ctum, tr	
Rěductus, -a, -um, adj	
Rĕſrīgĕrātio, ōnis, F	
Rěfrigěro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Règo, 3, rexi, rectum, tr	
Rhamnus, -i, F	
Rheumătismus, -i, M	
Rheum, -i, N	
Rějřicio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr reject, throw off. Rělěvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr relieve. Rělřiquus, -ā, -um, adj remaining, the rest. Rěmanentia, -æ F remnant, remainder. Rěmanens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.	
Rělěvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr relieve. Rělíquus, -ā, -um, adj remaining, the rest. Rěmănentia, -æ F remnant, remainder. Rěmănens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.	
Reliquus, -ā, -um, adj remaining, the rest. Remanentia, -æ f remnant, remainder. Remanens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.	
Rěmănentia, -æ F remnant, remainder. Rěmănens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.	
Rěmănens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.	* ' '
	Remanens, -entis, adj remaining, remnant.

Remissus, -a, -um, adj. remiss, lax, gentle. Remittens, -en is, adj. remittent. Remitto, 3, -isi, -issum, tr. remit send back, return. Rěmoveo, 2, -ovi, -otum, ir. remove. Rependo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. pay back, return. Rěpěrio, 4, -ĕri, -er.um, tr. find. Rěpěto, 3, -ii, -ītum. repeat, seek again. Repleo, 2, -evi, -etum, tr. replenish, fill again. Replētus, -a, -um, adj. replete, fuled, crowded with. Rěpôno, 3, -sui, -sī um, tr. repose, lay down. Reprimo, 3, essi, essum, tr. repress, check, restrain. Requiesco, 3, -evi, -etum, in r. rest, repose. Res, rei, F. thing. Reservo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr. reserve. Res sedāta. precipitate. Rěsědo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr. sit down. Residuum, -i, N. residue, remainder. Resina, -æ, F. resin. Resinosus, -a, -um, adj. resinous. Resolvo, 3, -vi, -olūtum, tr. open, loosen, resolve. Rětorta, -æ, F. retort. Rīdīculus, -a, -um, adj. ridiculous, laughable. Rigidus, -a, -u v, adj. rigid, stiff, severe. Rinjosus, -a. um. adi. full of cracks, leaky. Rīvus, -i, m. small stream. Rogatus, -us, M. request, desire. Roma, e. F. . Rome. Rosmarinus, -i, m. rosemary. Ruber, -bra, -brum, adj. red, ruddy. Rŭbus, -i, F. blackberry bush. Rŭbor, -ōris, m. redness. Rumpo, 3, -ūpi, -uptum. break, burst. Rumer, -Icis, M. and F. rumer, yellow dock. RustIcus, -a, -um, adj. rustic, country, rural. Rūta, -æ, F. rue. Săbīna, -æ, F. savin, or sabin. Sacchărâtus, ·a, -um, adj. of sugar, sugar. Sacchărum, -i, N. sugar.

Saccharometrum, i, N. saccharometer. Săcer, -cra, -crum, adj. sacred. Saccus, -i, M. sack, bag. Sæculum, i, n. age, generation. Săgăpēnum, -i, N. sagapenum, gum-like juice of plants. Sal, is, M. and N. salt: plu., witticisms. Salsamentum, -i, N. fish-pickle, salted fish. Sal'em, adv. at least, at all events. Sălus, -ūtis, F. safety, health. Sălūtāris, -e adj. salutary, healthful. Salve, -ēte. how fare you? good-morning. Salveo, 2. be well, in good health. Sanguināria, -æ, F. sanguinaria, blood-root. Sanguis, -is, M. blood. Sănîtas, -ātis, F. health, soundness. Sāno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. heal, cure. Sānus, -a, -um, adj. sound, well, sensible. Sapor, -oris, M. savor, taste, relish. Săporātus, a. un. adj. flavored. Sătio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. sate, satisfy. Sătis, adv. enough. Săturatus, -a, -um, adj. saturated, filled. Scalpellum, -i, N. scalpel, lancet. Scarificatio, -onis, F. scarification, cutting slightly. Scelestus, -a -um, adj. vicious, wicked, accursed. Schöla, -æ, F. school. Scientia, -æ, F. science, knowledge. Scilla, -æ. F. squill. Scindo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr. spil, cut. Scio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. know. ScissIlis, -e, adj. easily split. Scobis, -is, F. saw-dust, or filings. Scriptor, -oris, M. writer. Scriptum, -i, N. writing, a written work. Scrüpulus, -i, m. scruple. Sēbāceus, -a, -um, adj. of tallow. tallow Sēbum, -i, N. tallow, suet. Sectio, -onis, F. cutting. Secundum, prep. w. acc. according to, after. Secundus, -a, -um, adj. second.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Sed, conj but.
Sēdĕcim, adj sixteen.
Sědeo, 2, sedi, sessum, intr sit.
Sědímen, inis, n sediment.
Sedimentum, -i, N sediment, settling.
Sēdo, 1, -āvi, -ātu.n, tr allay, quiet; cause to settle.
Sēdulo, adv carefully, exactly.
Sēlībra, -æ, F half a pound.
Sēlīgo, 3, -ēgi, -ectum, tr select, choose.
Semel, adv a single time, once.
Sēmis, is, F half.
Sēmiuncia, -æ, F half ounce.
Semper, adv always.
Sēnega, -æ, F senega, rattlesnake root.
Sēnex, senis, M old man.
Sensim, adv gradually, little by little.
Sententia, -æ, F sentiment, opinion, thought.
Sēpārātio, -onis, F separation.
Separo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr separate.
Sēpono, 3, -sui, -situm, tr set aside, put by.
Sepulchrum, -i, N sepulchre, grave, tombstone.
Sequens, -entis, adj. · following.
Sequor, 3, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep follow.
Serpens, entis, m. and F serpent, snake.
Serpentāria, -æ, F serpentaria, snake-root.
Sērus, -a, -um, adj late.
Servīlis, -e, adj servile.
Servo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr preserve, keep.
Servus, -i, m servant, slave.
Sěvērus, -a, ·um, adj severe, stern.
Sextārius, -i, m pint and a half.
Sextusa, -um, adj sixth.
Sic, adv so, thus.
Siccus, -a, -um, adj dry, thirsty.
Significatio, -onis, F signification, meaning.
Significo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr signify, mean.
Signum, -i, N sign, symptom, mark.
Sil. silis, N yellow earth, ochre.
Silîgineus, -a, -um, adj of wheat, wheaten.
Similiter, adv similarly, in like manner.
SImIlitudo, -inis, F likeness, similitude.

Similago, -inis, f finest wheat flour.
Simplex, -plicis, adj simple.
Simul, adj together, at once
Sināpis, -is, F mustard.
Sine, prep. w. abl without.
Singulāris, -e, adj, singular, remarkable.
Singulus, -a, -um, adj single, each.
Sino, 3, sīvi, sītum, tr permit, allow.
Sitis, is, F thirst.
Sive, conj or if.
Sive — sive whether—or, either—or.
Socer, -i, M father-in-law
Socius, -i, M partner, associate.
Sōda, -æ, F soda.
Sŏleo, 2, solitus sum be accustomed, wont.
Sŏlĭdus, -a, -um, adj solid, firm.
Sollicitudo, -inis, F solicitude, anxiety.
Sōlum, adv only.
Sŏlūbĭlis, -e, adj soluble.
Solvo, 3vi, -lūtum, tr loosen, dissolve.
Somnus, -i, M sleep.
Söror, -öris, F sister.
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr sprinkle, scatter.
In II a And at it is a 11 a I a Comment of the second
Spitific and B
Spătula, -æ, F
Spes, -ēi, F hope.
Spes, -ēi, F
Spes, -ēi, F hope.
Spes, -ēi, F

Stŭdiōsus, -a, -um, adj	studious, fond of, desirous.
Stultus, -a, -um, adj. and N	foolish; a fool.
Styrax, -acis, m	
Sub, prep. w. acc. and abl	w. acc., near, towards; w. abl., under, beneath.
Subăcētas, -ātis, m	subacetate.
Subdiaphănus, -a, -um, adj	
Subdo, 3, -dīdi, -dītum, tr	
	go under, undergo.
	somewhat yellow, yellowish.
Sūbhūmĭdus, -a, -um, adj	
Sŭbigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr	
	now and then; from time to time.
Sŭbito, adv	* *
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Sublīmātio, -ōnis, F	stances.
Sublīmātus, -a, -um, adj	•
Sublīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr	
Submoveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr	
Subsīdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr	
Substituo, 3, -ŭi, -utum, tr	
Substantia, ·æ, F	, <u> </u>
Subsulphas, -ātis, m	
Suāvis, -e, adj	•
Succus, -i, m.	
Sūdor, -ōris, m	
Sūdorificus, -a, -um, adj	
Suffero, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, tr	
Sufficiens, -entis, adj	
Sufficio, 3, -ēci, -ectam, tr. and intr	
Sui, pro	
Sulphas, -ātis, M	
Sulphur, -ŭris, N	-
Sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj	
Sulphuricus, -a, -um, adj	
Sum, -esse, -fui	-
Summitas, -ātis, F	
Summus, -a -um, adj	
Sūmo, 3, sumpsi, sumptum, tr	
Sumptus, -us. M.	expense.
Super, prep. w. acc. and abl	\ \ \ \ w. acc., over, upon; w. abl., on, concerning.

Stiperbus, -a, -um, adj proud, haughty.
Superfundo, 3, -fudi, -fusum, tr pour over, or upon.
Săperimpono, 3, -sui, -situm, tr place upon.
Supero, 1, -avi, -atum, tr surpass, conquer.
Supplex, -Icis, adj humbly entreating, imploring.
Supra, adv above.
Suus, -a, -um, pro his, their, etc.
Sycaminus, -i, F mulberry tree.
Syrupus, -i, m syrup.
Tăbācum, ·i, N tobacco.
Tābidus, a, -um, adj wasting away, consuming.
Taceo, 2, ui, -itum, intr silent, say nothing.
Tāleŏla, -æ, F little stick, piece
Tālis, -e, adj such.
Tam, adv
Tamen, adv but, yet, still, nevertheless.
Taa Inius, -i, F a kind of wild grape vine.
Tanacētum, -i, n tansy
Tăraxicum, -i, n dandelion.
Tartăricus, -a, -um, adj tartaric.
Tartras, -ātis, M tartrate.
Taurinus, -a, -um taurine, of a bull.
Tectumi, N roof, cover; house.
Tempto and tento, 1, -avi, -atum, tr try, test.
Tempus, -öris, N time.
Těnax, -ācis, adj tenacious, tough, tight.
Těnebræ, -ārum, F darkness.
Těner, -a, -um, adj tender.
Tenultas, -ātis, F fineness, thinness.
Těpěfacio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr warm, make warm.
Tepor, -oris, M warmth, gentle warmth.
Tepidus, -a, -um, adj tepid, warm.
Ter, adv thrice, three times.
Tero, 3, trīvi, trītum, tr rub, bruise, triturate.
Tersulphas, -ātis, M tersulphate.
Thěbee, -ārum, F Thebes.
Thlaspi, -is, N thlaspi, an herb.
Thorax, -ācis, M thorax, breast, chest.
Thymiama, -atis, n thymiama, fumigating compound.
Thymum, i, N thyme.
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Timeo, 2, -ui, — tr fear, dread.
Timor, -ōris, m fear.
Titulus, i, M title, name.
Thea, -se, F
Tollo, 3, sustuli, sublāt um, r remove, take away.
Tõlu, indecl., N tolu.
Tolutanus, -a, -ur, adj of tolu.
Tönfeum, -i, M tonic.
Tonicus, -a, -um, adj tonic.
Torcŭlar, ·āris, n press.
Tormen, -Inis, N., used only in plu gripes, pain in bowels.
Tormentum, -i, N press; torment.
Torpeo, 2, -ui, — intr torpid, numb.
Torrefactio, -onis, F roasting.
Torreo, 2, ui-, tostum, tr dry, parch, roast.
Tot, adj., indecl so many.
Tot —— quot as many —— as.
Totus, .a, .um, adj whole, total.
Tracheālis, -e, adj tracheal.
Tracto, -āvi, ātum, tr handle, deal with.
Trăho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr drag, draw.
Tres, tria, adj three.
Trīcēsīmus, -a, -um, adj thirtieth.
Trīduum, -i, N space of three days.
Trifolium, -i, N trefoil.
TristItia, se, F sadness, melancholy.
Trochisus, i, m troche.
Trutina, -æ, r balance.
Tum, adv then, again.
Tumidus, -a, -um, adj swollen, influted.
Tumor, -ōris, m tumor, swelling.
Turbidus, -a, -um, adj turbid, muddy.
Turbo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr disturb.
Tus, tūris, N frenkincense.
Tussis, -is, F cough.
Tūtus, -a, -um, adj safe.
Tuus, -a, -um, pro thy, thine, your.
Typhus, -i, m an acute disease with stupor.
Typhus cerebrālis typhoid fever.

Ubi, adv where, when.
Ulcĕrātio, -ōnis, F
Ulcĕrōsus, -a, -um, adj
Ulcus, -ĕris, N
Ulmus, -i, F elm-tree.
Ulpĭcum, -i, N leek, garlick.
Uncia, -æ, F ounce.
Unctus, a, -um, adj anointed, greasy, oily.
Unde, adv whence.
Undĕcim, adj eleven.
Unguentum, -i, N ointment.
Unicus, -a, -um, adj only, single.
$\overline{\mathbb{U}}$ niversus, -a, -um, adj whole, collectively.
Unquam, adv ever.
Urbs, -is, F
Ūro, 3, ussi, ustum, tr burn.
Us' a us, ·a, ·um, adj usual, customary.
Usus, -us, M use, profit, advantage.
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr use usurp.
Ut, conj. and adv
how, as, just as.
Utinam, adv would that, O that, I wish that.
Utinam, adv
Utinam, adv
Utinam, adv
Utinam, adv.
Utínam, adv
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagābundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Văle, vălēte. good by. Văleo, 2, -ui, -Itum, intr be well, be strong. Vălēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vălētūdīnārius, -a, -um, ad. sickly, weak, infirm. Vălētūdo, -Inis, F. health.
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagābundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Văle, vălēte. good by. Văleo, 2, -ui, -Itum, intr be well, be strong. Vălēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vălētūdo, -Inis, F. health. Vălfdus, a, -um, adj. strong, sturdy.
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagābundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Vale, vālēte. good by. Vāleo, 2, -ui, -Ytum, intr be well, be strong. Vālēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vālētūdynārius, -a, -um, ad. vālētūdo, -Inis, F. health. Vālfdus, a, -um, adj. strong, sturdy. Vāpor, ōris, M. vapor, steam.
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagabundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Văle, vălēte. good by. Văleo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr be well, be strong. Văleriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Văletūdo, -inis, F. health. Vălidus, a, -um, adj. strong, sturdy. Văpor, -ōris, M. vapor, steam. Vărietas, -ātis, F. variety.
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagabundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Văle, vălēte. good by. Văleo, 2, -ui, -Ytum, intr be well, be strong. Vălēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vălētūdo, -Inis, F. health. Văldus, a, -um, adj. vapor, steam. Văpor, ōris, M. vapor, steam. Văriētas, -ātis, F. variety. Vas, vāsis, N.; plu. vūsa, -ōrum. vessel.
Utīnam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Vale, vālēte. good by. Vāleo, 2, -ui, -Itum, intr be well, be strong. Vālēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vālētūdīnārius, -a, -um, ad. Vālētūdo, -Inis, F. health. Vālūdus a, -um, adj. strong, sturdy. Vāpor, -ōris, M. vapor, steam. Vāriētas, -ātis, F. variety. Vas, vāsis, N.; plu. vāsa, -ōrum. vessel. Vāsum, -i, N. vessel.
Utínam, adv. would that, O that, I wish that. Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. use, employ. Ūva, æ, F. bunch or cluster of grapes Ūva ursi, bear-berry, trailing arbutus. Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. Vagabundus, -a, -um, adj. vagabond, wandering. Valde, adv. very, greatly, exceedingly. Văle, vălēte. good by. Văleo, 2, -ui, -Ytum, intr be well, be strong. Vălēriānas, -ātis, M. valerianate. Vălētūdo, -Inis, F. health. Văldus, a, -um, adj. vapor, steam. Văpor, ōris, M. vapor, steam. Văriētas, -ātis, F. variety. Vas, vāsis, N.; plu. vūsa, -ōrum. vessel.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Věhěmenter, adv vehemently, forcibly.	
Vel, conj or.	
Vēna, -æ, F vein.	
Vēnæsectio, -onis, F venesection, cutting a vei	n.
Vendo, 3, -idi, -itum, tr sell.	
Věnīfica, -æ, F sorceress.	
Věnēficus, -i, M poisoner.	
Věněnum, -i, N poison.	
Věnio, 4. věni, ventum, intr come.	
Venenāt s, -a, -um, adj poisonous.	
Venter, - ri and -tris, M stomach.	
Ventriculus, -i, m stomach.	
Ver, vēris, N spring.	
Verminor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep smart, hurt.	
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr sweep, sweep out.	
Vēro, adv. and conj in truth, in fact, but in f	act.
Verto, 3, -tisu n, tr turn, translate.	
Vērum, conj but, however.	
Vērus, a, -um, adj true.	•
Vēsīcātōrius, -a, -um, adj blistering, causing blister	r.
Vēsīcātōrium, -i, N blister.	
Vesper, -is and vesperus, -i, M evening star, evening.	
Vestis -is, F garment, cloth.	
Větůlus, -a, -um, adj old.	
Větus, -ĕris, adj old, of long standing.	
Vetustus, -a, -um, adj old, not remembered by	the living.
Vexo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr vex, shake, distress.	
Videor, 2, ēri, visus sum, dep seem, appear.	
Vigilo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr be awake, watch.	
Vincio, 4, -nxi, -nctum, tr bind.	
Vinco, 3, vici, victum, tr conquer.	
Vīnum, -i, N wine.	
Vir, -i, M man, hero.	
Vīrus, -i, N virus, poison.	
Vis, vis, F force, violence; plu, stre	nath.
Viscumi, N mistletoe.	J
Vīso, 3, vīsi, vīsum, tr see visit.	
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītam, tr	
VItiātus, -a, -um, ādj vitiated, spoiled.	
Vitellus, -i, M yolk of egg.	
Vitis, -is, F vine.	

Vitreus, -a, -um, adj of glass, glass.	
Vitrum, -i, N	
Vīvo, 3, vixi, victum, in r live.	•
Vix, adv scarcely, hardly.	
Vocabulum, -i, n word, term, name.	
Voco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr call, summon.	
Völātīlis, -e, adj volatile.	
Volo, velle, volui be willing, wish, sill.	
Vo vo, 3, volvi, volūtum, tr roll, think, ponder.	
Vomitorium, -i, N emetic.	
Voaitus, -ūs, m vomiting	
Vulgāris, -e, adj vulgar, common, ordina	ar
Vulnus, -ĕris, N wound, hurt.	
Xanthoxylum, -i, N xanthoxylum, prickly-a	sh
Xylobalsāmum, -i, n balsam-wood.	
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ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Neither strictly technical terms, nor those whose Latin equivalent is easily inferred from the English, are included in this vocabulary.

Able, (be) possum; valeo, 2; queo, 4; adj., capax; potens. About, prep. w. acc. circa, circum; w. Above, w. acc. and abl. super, supra. Abscess, abscessus. Absent, v., absum; adj., absens. Absorb, absorbeo, 2; bibo, 3; imbibo, 3. Abundance, abundantia, copia. Abuse, abutor, dep., 3. Accept, accipio, 3; recipio, 3. Acceptable, acceptus, gratus, jucundus. Accident, casus, fors, fortuna. According to, ad, de, e or ex. Account, ratio, numerus. Accurate, diligens, accuratus, exactus. Accustom, soleo, 2; assuefacio, 3. Ache, N., dolor; v., doleo, 2; condoleo, 2. Act, N., factum, gestum; v., ago, 3; facio, 3. Acute, acutus, acer. Add, addo, 3; ajicio, 3; appono, 3. Adieu, vale, salve et vale. Adorn, orno, 1; adorno, 1; decoro, 1. Advice, consilium, monitio. Advise, suadeo, 2; moneo, 2; hortor,

1; dep.

Affair, res, negotium.

Affected with disease, morbo affectus, morbo laborans. Afford, præbeo, 2; reddo, 3. Afraid, timidus, trepidus, pavidus. After, prep., secundum, post; adv., post, postea; conj., postquam. Afternoon, post meridiem. Again, rursus, rursum, iterum, tum, deinde. Against, prep., adversus, contra, præter; adj., adversus. Age, ætas; ævum. Agitate, moveo, 2; agito, 1; quatio, 3. Ago, abhinc, ante; long ago, jampridem, jamdudum. Agree, assentior, 4; dep. Agreeable, gratus, acceptus, jucundus. Ague, febris, horror in febri; febricu!a. Aid, auxilium, adjumentum. Air, aër. Alive, vivus. All, omnis, universus, cunctus. Allay, sedo, 1; mitigo, 1; lenio, 4. Allow, sino, 3; permitto, 3; it is allowed, licet. A/most, paene, prope. Alone, solus.

Already, jam, jamjam.

Also, etiam, præterea, insuper.

Always, semper, usque. Amber, succinum, electrum. Among, inter m. Amputate, amputo, 1. Anatomy, sectiocorpŏrum. Ancient, vetustus, antiquus, vetus. And, et, ac, atque,-que. Anger, ira. Angry, irātus. Another, alius; a second, alter. Answer, v. respondeo, 2; n., responsum, responsio. Ant. formīca. Anxious, anxius, sollicitus. Any, ullus, quivis, quilibet, aliquis. Apothecary, medicamentarius. Apple, malum, pomum; apple-tree, malus, pomus. Apply, appono, 3; applico, 1; admoveo, 2; adhibeo, 2. Approach, appropinque, 1. Approve, probo, 1; approbo, 1. Arise, surgo, 3; consurgo, 3. Arm (from shoulder to elbow), lacertus; (elbow to wrist) brachium. Art, ars. Artichoke, carduus, cināra. As, ut, velut, quemadmodum, quomodo. Ashamed, pudet. Ashes, cinis. Ask, rogo, 1; oro, 1; peto, 3; quæro, 3; interrogo, 1. Assist, juvo, 1; adjuvo, 1; subvenio, 4. Assistant, adjutor, socinus. At, in, w. acc. or abl.; ad, w. acc.; apud, w. acc. Attempt, tento, 1; conor, 1, dep. Await, expecto, 1. Away, abeo, 4; discedo, 3. Away from, a or ab, w. abl.; e or ex,

w. abl.

Back, tergum. Bad, malus, corruptus, vilis. Bag, saccus, marsupium. Balance, trutina. Bald, calvus. Bandage, fascia, fasciola-Bark, cortex; liber. Barley, hordeum. Barometer, barometrum. Base, fundamentum, basis. Basin, pelvis. Basket, corbis, fiscus, calathus. Bath, balneum; thermæ; lavatio. Bathe, lavo, 1; abluo, 3. Bear, fero, porto, 1; gero, 3; veho, 3. Beard, barba. Beat, pulso, 1; ferio, 4; verbero, 1; cædo, 3. Beautiful, pulcher; bellus. Because, quod, quia, quoniam. Become, fio, evado, 3; decet. Beech, fagus. Beef, bubula. Beer, cerevisia; strong, valida; small, dilutior. Beetle, scarabæus. Before, ante; antequam; coram w. abl. Begin, incipio, 3; cœpi, inchoo, 2. Behind, post. Behold, ecce, en, aspice. Behove, oportet, decet. Believe, credo, 3; persuasum habeo, 2. Bell, campana, tintinnabulum. Belly, venter, alvus, abdomen. Berry, bacca. Best, optimus. Betake (one's self), se conferre. Between, inter. Big, magnus, grandis, amplus. Bird, avis. Black, ater, niger.

Bladder, vesica. Bleed, sanguinem, fundere; sang. mittere. Blood, sanguis, cruor. Bloodsucker, hirūdo, sanguisūga, Body, corpus. Boil, ferveo, 2; exundo, 1; ebullio, 4. Bottle, lagena, ampulla. Bottom, fundus. Box, arca, capsa, cista, pyxis. Boy, puer. Brain, cerebrum; cerebellum. Bramble, rubus. Brave, fortis, animosus. Bread, panis. Break, frango, 3; rumpo, 3; infringo, Breast, pectus, thorax. Breath, spiritus, anima. Bright, clarus, lucidus, illustris. Brother, frater. Bruise, contundo, 3; contero, 3. Burn, uro, 3; comburo, 3; cremo, 1. Burst, rumpo, 3; displodo. Business, negotium, occupatio. But, sed, at enim, verum; autem. Buy, emo, 3; mercor, 1, dep. By, a, ab, w. abl.; (denoting means or

Call, nomino, 1; appello, 1; voco, 1.
Calm, æquus.
Can, possum.
Care, cura.
Carry, porto, 1; fero; (back) refero.
Certain, (a) quidam; sure, certus.
Cialk, creta,
Chance, fors, casus; fortuna.
Change, muto, 1.
Cheerful, lætus, hilaris.
Cheese, caseus.

instrument, w. abl. alone).

Cherish, foveo, 2; colo, 3. Chew, manduco, 1; mastico, 1. Children, pueri; liberi. Chill, frigus; algor; horror. City, urbs. Clean, purus, mundus. Cleanse, purgo, 1; expurgo, 1. Clear, clarus, lucidus. Clothe, vestio, 4. Coal, carbo. Cold, adj. frigidus; n. frigus. Colic, colicus dolor; tormina. Collect, lego, 3; colligo, 3. Come, venio, 4; advenio, 4. Coming, adventus, Command, n. imperium; v. impero, 1, w. dat ; jubeo, 2, w. acc.; præsum, w. dat. Common, commūnis. Comrade, comes. Companion, comes. Compel, cogo, 3. Compound, compono, 3. Conquer, supero, 1; vinco, 3. Consult, consulo, 3. Consume, consumo, 3. Contain, contineo, 2; capio, 3. Cook, n coquus; v. coquo, 3. Cool, adj. frigidus, subfrigidus; v. refrigero, 1. Copper, cuprum. Copperas, chalcantum. Correct, adj., rectus, emendatus; v. corrigo, 3. Costive, alvo astrictā. Cotton, gossypium. Cottage, casa. Cough, tussis. Count, numero, 1. Counter, abacus. Courage, virtus.

Cure, v. sano, 1; medeor, 2, w. dat.; n., sanatio. Cup, poculum. Cut, seco, 1; cædo, 3; incīdo, 3.

Daily, adj., quotidianus; adv., quotidie; in dies.

Dandelion, taraxacum. Danger, periculum.

Dangerous, periculõsus.

Dark, adj., obscurus; tenebrōsus.

Darkness, obscuritas, tenebræ.

Day, dies.

Dead, mortuus.

Dear, carus, pretiosus.

Death, mors; letum.

Deceive, decipio, 3.

Deed, factum, facinus. Degree, gradus; ordo.

Delay, n. mora; v. moror, 1, dep.

Deny, nego, 1; recuso, 1.

Depart, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.

Describe, describo, 3.

Despair, despero, 1.

Destroy, consumo, 3.

Die, moror, dep.; abeo, 4,

Difficult, difficilis, gravis.

Digest, digero. 3; concoquo, 3.

Diligent, diligens, impiger.

Disease, morbus; adversa valetudo. Dish, catīnus.

Display, pando, 3; explico, 1:

Dispose, dispono, 3.

Dissolve, dissolvo, 3; solvo, 3.

Distil, destillo, 1.

Disturb, turbo, 1; perturbo, 1.

Divide, divido, 3.

Do, ago, 3; facio, 3; efficio, 3.

Doctor, medicus. medicīnæ medicus.

Drachm, drachma.

Dregs, fæx, sedimentum

Dress, vestio, 4; induo vestem.

Drink, v., bibo, 3; poto, 1; n., potus, potio.

Drive, ago, 3; agito, 1; pello, 3.

Drop, gutta.

Drown, mergo, 3; submergo, 3.

Dry, siccus, aridus.

Dry, sicco, 1; exsicco, 1.

During, per; inter.

Dust, pulvis; mill-dust, pollen; saw-

dust, scobs.

Each, quisque; singuli; of two, uterque.

Eager, vehemens, acer.

Ear, auris. Earnest, diligens.

Easily, facile.

Easy, facilis.

Eat, edo, 3; vescor, 1, dep.

Effect, effectum, eventus.

Egg, ovum.

Elegant, elegans.

Employ, adhibeo, 2.

Empty, inānis, vacuus. End, finis; terminus.

End, finio, 4; termino, 1.

Enter, ineo, 4; intro, 1.

 $\it Err$, erro, 1.

 $\it E$ steem, æstimo, 1.

Evening, vesper, vesperus. ${\it Event}$, eventum, eventus, res.

 ${\it Ever}$, semper, usque, unquam.

Evil, adj., malus, pravus; n., malum.

Exceed, excedo, 3.

Excel, excello, 3; ante-eo, 4.

Exercise, n., ercitatio, usus; v., exerceo, 2.

Expect, expecto, 1.

Experienced, peritus.

Experiment, v., experior, 4; tento, 1; n., experimentum.

Eye, ocu'us.

Face, facies, vultus.

Fact, factum.

Fair, pulcher, formösus.

False, falsus, mendax.

Familiar, familiāris.

Famous, clarus, inclitus.

Fever, febris, febricula.

Few, pauci, rāri; very few, perpauci.

Field, ager, agellus.

Fiery, igneus, ardens.

Filthy, sordidus, impurus.

Find, invenio, 4; reperio, 4.

Finger, digitus.

Follow, sequor, 3, dep. Food, cibus, alimentum.

Fool, stultus.

Foolish, stultus, stolidus.

Foolishness, stultia.

Foot, pes.

For, conj., nam, enim, etenim.

Forget, obliviscor, 3, dep.

Former, prior, superior.

Fortunate, fortunatus, beātus.

Frankincense, tus.

Free, liber.

Friend, amicus.

Friendship, amicitia.

From, a, ab; de; e, ex.

Fruit, fructus.

Full, adj., plēnus, explētus.

Gall, fel; bilis.

Gallon, congius.

Game, ludus, lusus.

Garden, hortus.

Garlic, allium.

Garment, vestis.

Gather, lego, 3; colligo, 3.

Gift, donum, munus.

Give, do, 1; dono, 1.

Glass, vitrum.

Glassy, vitreus.

Go, eo, 4; venio, 4; incedo, 3.

Gold, aurum.

Good, bonus, probus.

Gore, cruor, sanies.

Gout, morbus articularis; gout in the hand, chiragra; gout in the foot,

podāgra.

Govern, impero, 1; tempero, 1.

Gradually, paullātim; sensim; ped-

etentim.

Guess, v., conjicio, 3; conjecto, 1;

auguror, 1, dep.

Guess, n., conjectūra.

Guide, dux.

Habit, mos, consuetudo.

Haggard, macer, macilentus.

Hair, crinis, pilus, coma.

Half, adj., dimidius, dimidiatus; n., dimidum, dimidia pars.

Hand, manus.

Handsome, pulcher, formosus.

Hang, suspendo, 3; pendo, 3.

Happy, felix, beātus.

Hard (not soft), durus; (difficult), difficilis.

Hardly, difficile, segre, vix.

Harsh, asper, austērus, sevērus.

Hasten, festino, 1; propero, 1.

Hatred, odium, invidia.

Heal, sano, 1; medicor, 1, dep.; me-

deor, 2, dep.

Health, valetudo.

Healthy, sanus, validus, salutāris.

Heart, cor.

Heat, calor, ardor, fervor; v. calefa-

cio, 3; fervefacio, 3.

Heaviness, gravitas, pondus. Heavy, gravis, ponderosus. Help, n, auxilium, adjumentum; v., juvo, 1; auxilior, 1. Hide, celo, 1; occulto, 1; operio, 4. High, altus, celsus, sublimis. Hill, collis, tumulus. Hip, coxa. Hither, huc. Hold, teneo, 2; obtineo, 2. Hole, foramen, cavum. Horn, cornu. Horse, equus. Hot, calidus; fervidus. How, quam; how far, quatenus; how great, quantus. Hunger, fames.

I, ego. If, si; if not, nisi. Ignorant, v., ignāro, 1; nescio, 4; adj., ignārus, indoctus. Ignorance, ignorantia, inscitia. Illustrious, clarus. Imitate, imitor, 1, dep. Immediately, statim. In, in, w. abl. Increase, augeo, 2; amplifico, 1. Indulge, indulgeo, 2. Infant, infans. Infuse, infundo, 3. Inhabit, habito, 1. Inject, injicio, 3. Injure, lædo, 3; noceo, 2, w. dat. Instruct, erudio, 4; doceo, 2. Intend, in animo est, w. dat. Into, in w. acc. Invite, invito, 1. Invent, invenio, 4.

Hurry, festino, 1; propero, 1.

Hurt, lædo, 3; noceo, 2.

Iron, n., ferrum; adj., ferreus.
It, is, ea, id.
Itself, see Self.
Itch, scabies, psora.
Ivory, ebur.
Ivy, hedera.

Jar, testa, urceus.
Jaundice, morbus regius icterus.
Join, articulus.
Joke, jocus.
Journey, iter.
Joy, gaudium.
Judge, judex.
Just justus, sequus.
Justly, juste.

Keen, acer.
Keep, teneo, 2.
Keep off, arceo; 2.
Kill, neco, 1; interficio, 3; occido, 3.
Kind, benignus.
Knee, genu.
Knife, culter; scalprum, scalpellum.
Knot, nodus.
Know, know how, scio, 4.
Known, notus.
Knowledge, notitia, scientia.

Labor, labor.

Lack, desum; (want) egeo, 2.

Lame, claudus.

Land, ager; terra.

Language, lingua.

Large, magnus.

Last, suprēmus; extrēmus.

Latin (in), Latīne.

Laugh, rideo; 2 (at), irrīdeo, 2.

Law, lex.

Lay, pōno, 3.

Lazy, piger, ignavus.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Lead, plumbum. Lead, duco, 3. Leaf, folium. Learn, disco, 3. Learned, doctus, erudītus. Leave, relinquo, 3. Leech, hirudo. Leek, porrum. Leg, crus. Lesson, pensum. Life, vita. Light, adj , levis. Light, n. lux. Like, v. amo, 1. Like, adj., similis. Lime-stone, calx. Lip, labrum. Little, parvus. Live, vivo, 3. Liver, jecur; hepar. Loin, lumbus. Long, longus. Look at, specto, 1; inspecto, 1. Lose, amitto, 3; perdo, 3. Loss, damnum. Love, amo, 1. Low, humilis. Lucky, felix.

Mace, macis.

Macerate, macero, 1.

Muke, facio, 3; (trial of) experior, 1, dep.

Man, homo; vir.

Manner, mos; modus.

Many, multi.

Marigold, caltha, calendula.

Mark, nota, signum.

Master, dominus; magister.

May, licet, w. dat.

Means (by means of), use the abl.

Medicine, medicīna; medicamentum. Melt, liquefacio, 3. Memory, memoria. Middle, medius. Milk, lac. Mind, animus; mens. Mindful, memor. Mine, pro., meus. Mint. mentha. Miserable, miser. Miss, omitto, 3; (desire) desidero, 1. Mix. misceo. 2. Mode, modus, ratio. Modest, modestus. Moist, humidus, madidus. Money, pecunia. Moon, luna. More, plus; magis. Morning, mane. Morrow, cras. Most, plurimus. Mother, mater. Move, moveo, 2. Much, multus. Must, oportet; debeo, 2.

Name, nomen.

Narrow, angustus.

Navel, umbilicus.

Near, vicinus, propinquus

Nearly, prope; pæne.

Necessary, necessarius; necesse.

Neck, collum.

Need (want), egeo, 2; careo, 2.

Neglect, v., negligo, 3.

Nettle, urtica.

Never, nunquam.

New, novus; (fresh), recens.

Next, proximus.

Night, nox.

My, pro., meus.

No, adj., nullus, non ullus.
Noble, nobilis.
Noon, meridies.
Nor, conj., nec, neque.
Not, adv., non.
Nothing, nihil.
Now, adv., nunc.
Number, v., numero, 1.
Nut, nux.

Oak, quercus. Obediens, adj., obediens. Obey, pareo, 2. Obscure, adj., obscurus. Obtain, adipiscor, 3, dep.; potior, 4, w. abl. Offer, obsero, præbeo, 2. Office (place of business), officina. Often, sæpe. Ointment, unguentum. Old, antiquus; vetus; (old man) senex (old age); senectus. On, in, w., abl.; (of time), abl. Once, semel; once on time, olim, quondam. One, unus; one at a time, singuli. Onion, cæpe. Only, adj., solus; adv., solum, tantum. Open, aperio, 4. Or, aut, vel. Other, alius; some-others, alii-alii. of two, alter. Ought, debeo, 2. Ounce, uncia. Our, noster. Out of, prep. e, ex, w. abl. Over, prep. super, w. acc. and abl.; supra, w. acc. Own, proprius; suus.

Pain, dolor.

Pale, pallidus.

Paper, n., charta; of paper, charta-Parent, parens. Part, pars. Patient, n. æger, ægrotus. Patiently, patienter. Peace, pax. People, populus. Perceive, percipio, 3. Person, persona; homo. Physician, medicus. Piece, pars; fragmentum. Pine away, tabesco, 3. Pink, dianthus. Pitch, pix. Place, locus. Plague, pestilentia. Plan, consilium; ratio. Play, n. ludus; v. ludo, 3. Poison, venēnum. Plough, v. aro, 1. Poor, miser. Porous, farus. Possess, v., possideo, 2; habeo 2; (get possession), potior, 4. Pound, n., libra; half a-selibra; v. contero, 3; contundo, 3. Pour, fundo, 3. Powder, pulvis. Power, potestas. Powerful, potens. Practice, v., exerceo, 2; n usus, experientia. Praise, v. laudo, 1; n. laus. Preparation, præparatio. Prepare, paro, 1; præparo, 1. Prescription, prescriptum. Present, adj., præsens. Press, n. pretium; toroular: v. premo, 3. Pretty, pulcher.

Rise, orior, 4, dep.

Prerent, prohibeo, 2.

Proceed, procedo, 3.

Promise, polliceor, 2; promitto, 3.

Provide, paro, 1; comparo, 1.

Parrish, punio, 4.

Pupil, discipulus.

Purchase, emo, 3.

Pure, purus, mundus.

Purge, purgo, 1.

Put, pono, 3; loco, 1; put an end to, finio, 4:—to flight, fugo, 1.

Quack, empiricus; pharmacopōla.
Quick, agilis, citus.
Quen, regīna.
Quickly, cito.

Radish, raphănus. Raise, tollo, 3; levo, 1. Rather (wish), malo. Read, lego 3; (aloud), recito, 1. Receive, recipio, 3; accipio, 3; excipio, 3. Recognize, agnosco, 3. Recover, recupero, 1; convalesco, 3. Red, ruber; rufus. Reduce, redigo, 3. Refresh, recreo, 1. Relate, narro, 1. Remain, maneo, 2. Remedy, remedium. Remember, memini reminiscor, 3; memoriā teneo. Report, nuntio, 1. Resemble (be like), similis.

Rest (the), ceteri.

Return, redeo, 4.

Rich, dives.

Rightly, recte.

Restrain, coerceo, 2.

Road, via. Root, radix. Rough, asper. Ruddy, ruber. Rule, rego, 3. Run, curro, 3. Rust, rubigo. Suck, saccus. Sad. tristis. Safe, tutus. Sailor, nauta. Same, idem eadem, idem. Salt, sal. Sand, arena. Save. servo. Say, dico, 3. Scare, terreo, 2. Scholar, discipulus. School, schola. Science, scientia; doctrina. Scrape, rado, 3. Sea, mare. Second, secundus. Seek, peto, 3; quæro, 3. Seem, videor, 2. See, video, 2. Self, ipse. Sell, vendo, 3. Send, mitto, 3.

Several, aliquot; nonnulli.

Shame, pudor.

Sharp (in edge), acūtus; (to the taste), acer.

Shelf, abacus.

Shop, officina.

Short, brevis.

Shut, claudo, 3.

Servant, servus; minister.

Set, pono, 3; statuo, 3.

Sick, æger; ægrötus.

Sickly, morbosus, valetudinarius.

Side, n. latus.

Sift, cribro, 1.

Sight, visus; conspectus.

Sign, signum; indicium; nota.

Signify, significo, 1.

Similar, similis.

Simple, simplex; purus.

Since, cum, w. subj. Singular, singulāris.

Sit, sedeo, 2.

Skillful, perītus; expertus.

Slave, servus.

Sleep, n. somnus; v. dormio, 4.

Small, parvus. Soldier, miles.

Some one, aliquis; quidam; some-

others, alii—alii.

Son, filius. Soon, mox.

Soothe, mollio, 4.

Spare, parco, 3; w., dat.

Speak, loquor, 3, dep.; dico, 3.

Spring, fons. Square, quadrātus.

Stain, maculo, 1.

State, civitas.

Stay, maneo, 2; moror, 1, dep.

Story, fabula.

Stomach, stomachus.

Strive, nitor, 3, dep.

Street, via. Strong, validus.

Study, n. studium; v., studeo, 2, w.,

dat.

Stupid, stupidus. Sturdy, validus.

Suffer, patior, 3, dep.; tolero, 1; suf-

fero

Suitable, opportunus.

Summer, æstas.

Sun, sol.

Surpass, supero, 1; vinco, 3.

Sure, certus.
Surely, certe.
Surgeon, chirurgus.

Swear, juro, 1.

Sweet (to taste or smell), dulcis; sua-

vis; jucundus.

Symptom (of disease), nota, signum.

Tuble, mensa.

Take, capio, 3; sumo, 3.

Tall, altus.

Tardy, piger; tardus. Tar, pix liquida.

Taste, n. gustus; v., gusto, 1.

Tea, thea.

Tell, narro, 1; dico, 3.

Tender, tener. Terrify, terreo, 2.

Than, quam.

That, pron ille; is; iste.

That, conj. (in purpose or result clauses), ut; (after verbs of fearing), ne; (not), ne; (after expressions of doubt), quin; after verbs of saying, and the like, not trans-

lated.

Their, gen. plur. of is; (own), suus.

Then, tum; deinde.

Thence, inde.

There, ibi; as an expletive, not trans-

lated.

Thing, res.

ining, 168.

Think, arbitror, 1, dep.; puto, 1.

Thirst, sitis.

This, pron. hic; is.

Through, per, w acc.

Tired, defessus.

Time, tempus.

To, sign of dative; ad, in, w. acc.; (expressing purpose), ut; ad, w. gerund or gerundive; supine.

Tongue, lingua.

To-day, hodie.

Toether with, cum, w. abl.

To-morrow, cras.

Toe quoque: (much), nimium.

Too, quoque: (much), nimium.
Touch, tango, 3.

Towards, ad, in, w. acc.

Tough, lentus.
Train, exerceo, 2.
Tree, arbor.

Trial (make), experior.

True, verus.

Try, experior, 4, dep.; conor, 1, dep. 1; tento, 1.

Uncertain, incertus.
Understand, intelligo, 3.
Undertake, suscipio, 3; conor, 1, dep.
Upon, in, w. acc. or abl.
Use, utor, 3, dep., w. abl.
Useful, utilis.

Vain (in), frustra.
Valley, vallis.
Vein, vēna
Very, superl. degree, admodum valde.
Vine, vitis.
Vinegar, acētum.
Virtue, virtus.

Voice, vox. Vomit, vomo, 3; vomito (often), 1.

Wagon, carrus.

Walk, ambulo, 1.

Wait, expecto, 1.

Want (be in), careo.

Visit, viso, 3.

Warn, moneo, 2.
Warm (tepid), calidus.

Wasm (make), calefacio, 3: tepefacio, 3.

Wash, v., lavo, 1; luo, 3: n., lotio.

Water, aqua. Wax, cera.

Weak, debilis.

Weary, fessus; defessus. Weep, fleo, 2.

Well, bene.
Well (be), valeo, 2.
What, interrog. quis.

When, cum, or quum; interrog, quando.

Whether, num; utrum.
Which, qui; (of two), uter.

While, dum. White, albus.

Who, rel., qui; interrog., quis.

Whole, totus.

Why, cur; quare; quamobrem.

Wide, latus.
Wife, uxor.
Wild, ferus.
Wine, vinum.
Winter, hiems.
Wise, sapiens.
Wisely, sapienter.
Wish, volo.

With, cum, w. abl.; sometimes abl. alone.

Without, sine, w. abl.

Wool, lana.
Woods, silva.
Word, verbum.
Work, labor; opus.
Work, labōro, 1.
Worthy, dignus.
Would rather, malo.
Would that, utinam.

Wound, vulnus.
Wretched, miser.
Write, scribo, 3.
Writing, scriptum.
Wrong, injuria.

Year, annus. Yellow, flavus. Yest.rday, heri. Yet, at; tamen. You, sing. tu, plu. vos. Your, sing. tuus; plu. vester. Young man, juvenis, adolescens.

Zeal, studium. Zealous, acer; studiōsus,

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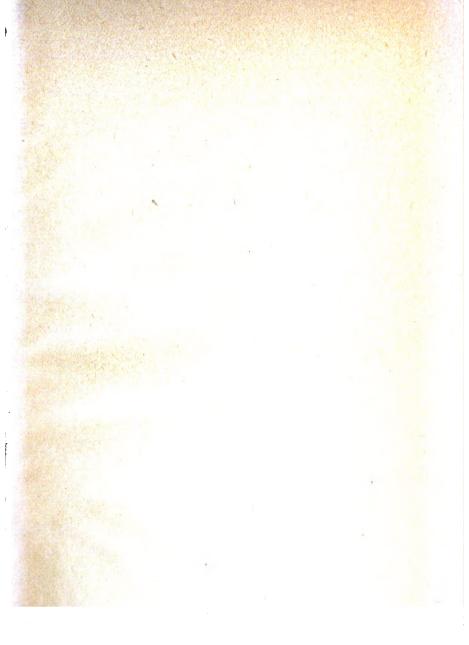
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